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NAVY PROBLEM DEVELOPS NEW PHASES DAILY

President and Associates Work to Reach Some Solution of Parity

EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE SUCCESS

Propagandists Found Active Against Navy Cut in England as in U. S.

New things are developing with startling rapidity in the Anglo-American naval-parity negotiations with which the big navy propaganda inquiry by a sub-committee of the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee, is intimately connected.

With President Hoover and his associates in the Navy Department, and in the navy itself, working daily to reach a solution of the problem upon which depends Anglo-American naval rapprochement, disturbing elements make their appearance, although there is no doubt expressed by the President that some agreement eventually will be reached.

Lord Cecil has pointed out that propaganda by big navy interests and against any naval cut is active in Europe as well as in the United States. Mr. Hoover, it is admitted, did much to curtail the attacks in the United States by his counter-attack on the shipbuilding companies and their agent, William B. Shearer, at Geneva in 1927.

The Foreign Policy Association in its meeting in New York, although it did not go far into the coming inquiry, or the question of propaganda, did point out that, in the awarding of contracts for the eight cruisers, authorized by Congress in 1924, five went to private firms although in some cases the naval bids were as much as $3,000,000 less.

LONDON (AP)—It was officially announced at 10 Downing Street that the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, would sail for the United States, Sept. 28. Announcement followed a conference between Mr. MacDonald and Ambassador Dawes.

Hoover and Associates Figure Daily on Method to Solve Naval Parity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—How to apportion 340,000 tons in British cruisers so that there is no disparity in effectiveness as against 305,000 tons of American cruisers is the problem upon the solution of which depends an Anglo-American naval rapprochement.

President Hoover and his associates in the naval negotiations are confident that an agreement will be reached. The task, however, is admitted to present difficulties not directly connected with naval figures.

In both the United States and Great Britain powerful elements opposed to curtailment or reduction of naval forces are already carrying on an active propaganda against the present Hoover-MacDonald negotiations. They are strongly represented in the Senate and in Parliament and by powerful publications and must be taken into account in working out an agreement.

In the United States, President Hoover has been able to get under way a powerful counter-attack in his demands for an investigation of the big-navy lobby operations of shipbuilding companies, and their agent, William B. Shearer, at the Geneva limitations conference in 1927. This has offset the hampering activities during the current period of negotiations, but it has not seriously affected the power of the big-navy groups in Congress and Parliament.

The Senate investigation will be conducted by a subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee, consisting of Samuel Shortridge (R.), California, chairman; Henry J. Allen (R.), Kansas, and J. T. Robinson (D.), Arkansas. The committee decided that a subcommittee should make the inquiry and turned over to this group the whole matter of procedure.

Daily conferences on the negotiations are being held at the White House between the President, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Undersecretary of State Cotton, executives of the Navy Department and high naval officers. There are days during which these discussions are held both in the morning and in the afternoon.

It is known that the President and his advisers have now under consideration what was described by one authority as "the final British offer." By this was meant the British proposal on cruisers, the issue which is giving all the difficulty in the current parleys as it did at the unsuccessful conference in Geneva in 1927.

According to reliable information Great Britain proposes that cruiser parity be worked out on the following basis: apportion the 340,000 cruiser tons she holds is the minimum of her needs so as to give her 15 10,000-ton cruisers with 8-inch guns and the United States 18 such ships, although her cruiser tonnage would be limited to 305,000 tons.

The 18 American cruisers would all be of 10,000 tons, whereas of the 15 British cruisers 13 would be of 10,000 tons, while two, the Exeter

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SAVINGS IN COLOMBIA TAKE TENFOLD JUMP

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Savings deposits in Colombian banks increased 10 times between 1924 and 1929, according to figures made public. Increases in deposits from $995,000 to $9,174,000 were reported.

'Land of Soviets' on Tartar Straits

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Nikolayevsk-on-Amur, Siberia

EQUIPPED with pontoons for her transpacific flight to the United States, the airplane "Land of the Soviets," piloted by the Russian ace, Semyon Shestakov, landed at this far Siberian City on the Tartar Straits.

The next stop of the all-Soviet constructed plane on her flight from Moscow to New York is at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka.

TARIFF ATTACK BY DEMOCRATS LISTS 9 'FAULTS'

Minority Leader Demands Lower Rates on Goods Farmer Has to Buy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nine "outstanding objections" to the pending tariff bill were enumerated in a speech in the Senate by Furnifold M. Simmons, (D.) Senator from North Carolina, who opened the attack on the Republican measure for the Democrats by declaring it would add billions of dollars to the annual tax burden imposed upon the consuming masses.

Aiming his criticism not only at the administrative and special features of the bill, but at proposed increased rates as well, the minority tariff leader gave the following reasons why he could not support it."

"It contains many rates and increases upon agricultural products that are useless and ineffective.

"It is replete with exorbitant rates on articles which farmers buy.

"It contains more numerous instances of higher rates on articles used by the masses than on articles of identical use, but purchased principally by persons of wealth or of more than average means.

"It does not conform to President Hoover's request for increases on industrial products only when there has been a slackening of employment due to imports. In many cases increases have been granted to industries which have been very prosperous under the present tariff act.

"It is full of inconsistencies and unfair discriminations.

"It increases rates on many articles, even though the imports under the present tariff act have been negligible.

"It encourages inefficiency by many of its increases in rates.

"Its excessive increases on many articles imperil our trade with European countries.

"By its liberalization of the flexible provisions, enlarging the powers and discretion of the President, the latitude allowed the President in the imposition of additional duties is dangerously expanded."

Declaring the amendments to the present law made by the House and those proposed by the Finance Committee majority were not fixed upon a basis of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, but were determined "largely" in response to the appeals and demands of the beneficiaries of the high and excessive rates" proposed, the North Carolina Senator challenged the contention of the majority that the cost of production measuring rod was no longer practicable of application.

FLIER EQUALS OWN WORLD SPEED MARK

CALSHOT, Eng. (AP)—Attaining practically the same speed of 355.8 miles an hour, established as a world's straightaway record, Squadron Leader Orlebar, captain of the British Schneider trophy team, equalled his record Sept. 12, but failed to set a new one.

He shot over the three-kilometer course above Southampton water six times and experts who watched the attempt were confident he had bettered his former mark, but it was officially stated he had attained about the same speed as Tuesday and no new figures on the flight will be announced.

ARMS SHIPMENT TO BALKAN PORT PUZZLES EUROPE

League Sanction Arouses Comment—Jugoslavs Deny Giving Order

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The existence of heavy armament traffic between the chief world powers and the Balkan states, despite the international peace efforts, has been brought to light by the announcement that British steamer spaces are wanted to carry 1800 tons of rifles and 10,000 tons of ammunition from "a continental North Sea port," understood to be in Germany, to Gravosa or Susak on the Adriatic seaboard of Jugoslavia.

The Times gives prominence to the statement that permits for these shipments would be granted by the British Government and the League of Nations. Official and shipping circles alike were at first mystified by this report, it being pointed out that as the League of Nations international convention of 1925 for the supervision of arms traffic has not been ratified, there could be no question either of granting or withholding permits.

The Manchester Guardian, however, offers the explanation that the shipments, being presumably from Germany, such permits would be necessary under the peace treaties. The paper adds: "The shipments are for Jugoslavia, which has no coal or armament factories, and so, if it is to have arms at all it must import them, and until its neighbors are disarmed, it maintains it has good cause for such shipments.

"It is an example of the points with which the problem bristles that as every rifle and pound of ammunition that comes into Jugoslavia is registered, the nation could not secretly prepare for war as other nations can who manufacture quietly their own armament.

"Publicity in this case, however it may absolve Jugoslavia from warlike intention, will turn attention again to the international convention for the supervision of trade in arms, which Lord Cecil has very much at heart. At present there seems little likelihood of Great Britain's raitfying it, because of the chance of conflict it opens with the United States. If the result of the present disarmament negotiations with the United States fulfill hopes, ratification of the international convention might then be on a different basis."

The British Foreign Office and the Jugoslavian legation, however, have declared their ignorance of any such movement of armaments. Mr. Marinkovitch, Jugoslavian Foreign Minister, interviewed at Geneva, is quoted as saying: "These munitions are certainly not for Jugoslavia. We have of course a perfect right to import munitions, but we have ordered none from Baltic ports." He added that illicit traffic in munitions undoutedly exists.

French Cabinet Backs Briand Plan for U. S. of Europe

RAMBOUILLET, France (AP)—Aristide Briand's idea of a "United States of Europe" has been approved by the French Cabinet at its first meeting since the Hague reparations conference began on Aug. 3. The meeting was held under the direction of President Doumergue and M. Briand at the President's summer chateau.

M. Briand in a three-hour session reviewed for his colleagues everything he had done at Geneva, including his conversation on the European confederation, and his actions were fully approved.

The Minister of Finances, Henri Cheron, explained the financial conditions of the Young plan accord reached at The Hague, and the Council discussed the wheat question in France at great length, deciding on several measures to avert a crisis.

The date for the reassembling of Parliament was fixed for Oct. 22, when the question of approving the Young plan will come up.

Canadian Commission Recommends Radio Be Treated as a Public Utility

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The public ownership of radio broadcasting under the control of 12 directors, three appointed by the Dominion and one by each of the nine Provinces, is the outstanding recommendation of the report of the Radio Commission which has been submitted to P. J. Cardin, Minister of Marine.

The report is the result of nearly a year's investigation by the federal appointees, Sir John Aird of Toronto, Charles A. Bowman of Ottawa and Dr. Augustin F. Rigon of Montreal of radio conditions in all parts of the world, and the plan proposed is a combination of the German and British systems.

The Dominion Government would do the financing and a subsidy of $1,000,000 for the first year and an increase of the annuity to $3,000,000 is suggested. The provincial directors would support the program and the existing plan would be absorbed.

All the provinces have agreed to collaborate, but special legislation will be necessary before the scheme can be implemented.

The report further recommends that the company should be known as the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company; that it should be vested with all the powers of a private enterprise, and that its status and duties should correspond to those of a public utility; that a provincial advisory council should be appointed for each province to act in an advisory capacity through the provincial director; that high stations should be erected across Canada to give good reception over the entire settled area of the country during daylight, and that compensation should be allowed to owners of stations.

The commission further urges that, while time should be made available for indirect advertising, no direct advertising should be allowed, that special time should be given to education work, and that, where religion radiocasting is allowed, there should be regulations prohibiting statements of a controversy nature and attacks of one religion on another.

Mr. Cardin has expressed himself as highly pleased with the report, as dealing with the subject, "from a broad national viewpoint."

Mussolini Gives Up Seven Posts Out of Eight in Cabinet

Explanation Suggested That Premier Only Held Portfolios So as to Get Acquainted With Men Best Fitted to Head Various Departments

ROME (AP)—Benito Mussolini, Italian dictator, has relinquished seven of the eight Cabinet posts he holds in the Italian Fascist Government. He remains Premier and Minister of Interior.

A royal decree announcing the action also contained notice of replacement of two other Ministers, those of Public Instruction and of National Economy.

The Undersecretary for the Interior Ministry, which portfolio the Duce retained, also was changed in the move, which comprised probably the most sweeping reorganization of the Fascist Government since its inception.

The Cabinet officials taking the posts held by Signor Mussolini are:

Dino Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

General Debono, Minister for the Colonies.

Gen. Pietro Gozzera, Minister of War, formerly Undersecretary of War.

Rear-Admiral Giuseppe Siriani, Minister of Marine, formerly Undersecretary for Marine.

Gen. Italo Balbo, Minister of Aviation, formerly Undersecretary for Aviation.

Michele Bianchi, Minister of Public Works.

Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Corporations, formerly Undersecretary in that ministry.

The same royal decree announced the Ministry of Public Instruction henceforth wil. be known as the Ministry of National Education, and that the Ministry of National Economy will be known as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Professor Deputy Giuliano Balbino will become Minister of National Education, replacing Signor Giuseppe Belluzzo, who held the old ministry.

Deputy Giacomo Acerbo will become Minister of Agriculture and Forests, replacing Signor Martelli, former Minister of National Economy.

Deputy Landro Arpinati will become Undersecretary for Interior, replacing Giacomo Suardo, who has held that post.

The new Ministers will take oath before King Victor Emmanuel soon.

In explanation, the suggestion was made in some quarters that the Premier had held eight of the thirteen posts in the Italian Cabinet for so long only because he wished to become acquainted with the various departments of administration, in order to select the best-fitted men to put at their head.

His procedure in keeping the portfolio of Interior is that which was

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PLOT DISCOVERY SPURS JUNKERS TO NEW EFFORTS

Vigorous Anti-Republican Propaganda Pushed After Berlin Arrests

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Nationalists have doubled their anti-Republican propaganda in reply to the uncovering of their dynamite plots. Thus they publish the wording of their people's referendum against war guilt charges and the Young Plan which they have drafted. According to this, the Government is to be asked by the people to reject officially the war guilt charges and to insist on the Allies removing all articles pertaining to it from the Treaty of Versailles. All financial obligations based on it—with these obligations the reparations are meant—are to be annulled. Cabinet ministers who act contrariwise are to be tried for committing high treason.

Referendum Protested

Opponents of this referendum declare it to be absurd, because Germany simply cannot force the allies to remove the war guilt articles, moreover, rejection of the payments is tantamount to rejection of the Young plan and continuation of the Dawes plan. If the majority of the population votes for the referendum, it would do immense harm to Germany, the referendum's opponents declare.

But even if the referendum fails to receive a majority, it will place the German people in an awkward position, because then other nations can declare that even the German people are divided on the war guilt question. So this plan of the Nationalists cannot produce anything good. Nevertheless it is heralded by them as "the bill which will give to Germans their liberty."

Inciting Peasants

Meanwhile the Nationalists continue to incite the peasants against the republic. Thus the peasants in one farming district in the Palatinate staged a mass meeting in which the republic was described as "completely corrupted." Similar incidents are reported from all parts of Germany. Also the "National Socialists," who are ultra-Nationalists, following Adolf Hitler, Bavaria's would-be Mussolini, are becoming increasingly active in north Germany.

They have just attacked a Communist restaurant in Berlin. This is only one out of countless similar incidents in which Fascisti and Reds have fights here. Continually they are forming semi-military detachments. One of these, which has just been uncovered, is called "Group of the East Frontier Center" of "Attack Group, No. 20." Naturally such reports cause no little unrest among the population.

CHINA MAKES FURTHER REQUEST TO AMERICA

NANKING, China (AP)—The foreign office of the Nationalist Government has released the text of its second extraterritoriality note to the United States. The note after a lengthy account of the traditional friendship between China and the United States, reiterates the request that the United States "immediately enter into discussions aimed at arranging for the abolition of extraterritoriality."

The note was dispatched to Washington by way of the legation at Peiping. It was in reply to Washington's note of Aug. 10, which in turn was an answer to the Nationalist Government's note of April 27, seeking the abolition of extraterritoriality in China.

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INTER-AMERICAN REAL ENTENTE IS ADVOCATED

Venezuela Records Vote for United States Adhesion to World Court

GENEVA (AP)—Declaring that a real entente among the peoples of the North and South American continents can be developed, Cesar Zumeta, Venezuela statesman and representative on the Council of the League of Nations, made an important declaration regarding the Monroe doctrine.

He spoke at a conference of the signatory nations of the World Court of International Justice, and the chairman of the conference, Prof. W. J. M. Van Eysignau of Holland, announced that in view of the importance of the declaration, it should be reproduced in full in the minutes.

"In recording the vote of my Government for the protocol of adhesion of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, according to the unanimous wishes of the signatory nations," said Mr. Zumeta, "I have done so the more willingly because of my personal interpretation. If the reservations of the United States were to be applied in connection with a dispute between American states, these latter would always find juridicial means of agreement in conformity with law and a competent jurisdiction.

"My optimism is not blind. Preoccupations which the Monroe Doctrine inspires are daily losing in our continent the acuteness which they seem to retain on the other side of the Atlantic. This doctrine has been, is, and will be at each stage of its development no more than a variable whose expression is the result of the play of two orders of forces, that of a powerful unity, the United States, in the presence of that of the plurality formed by other American republics.

"This variable now plays the part of a new force, that of the spirit of inter-American conscience, whose influence has been beneficial.

"It is in the high domains of this conscience that a real continental entente between all our peoples can be developed. "It is in this inter-American spirit of loyal co-operation in the work of justice and peace in which the world is engaged that we salute this protocol which creates new bonds of world solidarity under the auspices of the League of Nations."

RIVER NILE HIGHER THAN FOR 50 YEARS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA—The Nile is higher than for many years and is still rising, causing apprehensions of disastrous floods.

Ibrahim Fuhmy Bey, Minister of Public Works, assisted by the officials of the Ministry of the Interior, is working unceasingly to prevent breakages in the river banks. Despite his efforts, the Nile has overflowed the broken banks in several places, flooding large areas of growing cotton and maize, ruining the crops.

The cellars of houses in Gezireh, the British and American residential quarter of Cairo near the river, are flooded. The Sudan reports the river already out of bounds, in many places transforming the low-lying land into large lakes.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Incessant rains on the Abyssinian plateau are the cause of the Nile flood, which is reported 58 inches above the normal crest this year. The flood started three weeks earlier than usual, and the volume of water passing down is estimated at 25 per cent greater than at any similar period in the past 50 years.

Work on new irrigation drainage projects is stopped and gangs of laborers in 30 sections under the direction of engineers are now striving to strengthen banks which have been weakened by insufficient saturation in the past 12 years of low Nile.

PARLEY IN PARIS SOON TO SETTLE SAAR QUESTION

Plans to Link Restoration of Coal Area With Rhine Evacuation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The problem of the restoration of the Saar to Germany is now definitely raised, and direct negotiations will be pursued between France and Germany. It is understood that written notes have already been exchanged and probably, after further discussion on preliminaries, the German delegation will open negotiations in Paris before the end of the present month.

When the Hague conference was proceeding, it was asserted that the question of the Saar could not figure on the agenda. This was strictly true, but nevertheless M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann could hardly fail to refer to the matter, which constitutes the stumblingblock to resumption of normal Franco-German relations.

Plebiscite Superfluous

At Geneva it was particularly noted that Dr. Stresemann publicly spoke of the Saar. "The Government and people in Germany," he said, "profoundly regret that the Saar territory continues to be subjected to foreign occupation. But I am glad to observe that the first steps have been taken to bring the present state of things to an end, and in completing the liquidation of the war we are persuaded that the League of Nations will regard the negotiations which are about to open with full sympathy."

The situation is that a plebiscite must, according to the Versailles Treaty, be held in the Saar after a period of 15 years to determine the régime under which the population prefers to live. It is generally agreed that a plebiscite is superfluous, for the German population is certain to vote for reattachment to the Reich. Since the Rhineland occupation, which was also for a nominal period of 15 years, is, by agreement, to end before July next year, it is felt that it would be a generous and graceful act to readmit German sovereignty in the Saar at the same time.

Option to Repurchase Mines

Though it is the League which is at present in control, it is realized that the subject really concerns only France and Germany, and it is taken for granted that no technical difficulties will arise respecting the rights of the League if the plebiscite is advanced or abandoned. In its territorial aspect the problem is simple and it is exceedingly probable that France and Germany will reach an accord.

But there is another aspect of the problem. The coal mines, until 1935, belong to the French as a compensation for mines which were ruined in northern France. This ownership of the subsoil is entirely distinct from the political régime. Germany has been given the option of repurchasing the mines at a specified date. Doubtless it would exercise its option at a stipulated price.

Prima facie, therefore, it does not seem to matter much whether repurchase is permitted now or later. It is unlikely that any political opposition will manifest itself. But obviously financial considerations are important. If Germany wishes to recover the mines at an early date, it must make a proper monetary compensation.

In giving up the Rhineland occupation, France was giving up something which had no financial value, but which on the contrary necessitated expenditure. In giving up the Saar mines, France would be incurring undoubted financial loss. Expressed roundly, France must receive not only the repurchase price but the equivalent of minerals which would be extracted in the course of the next five years.

On this point there can hardly be a dispute. It is merely an expert question of facts and figures. But there is another French claim, which appears reasonable. Under the present régime, which might be prolonged for five years, France has been able to make large exports to the Saar which are variously estimated around 2,000,000,000 francs annually. For this prospective loss there must also be compensation, perhaps partly in cash, partly in commercial arrangements.

It would seem that political issues are almost negligible. The negotiations, once they are admitted, must turn practically exclusively on the technical and economical consequences of the return of the Saar and its mines to Germany.

Agricultural Bureau to Study Wheat Prices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Federal Farm Board has requested the Department of Agriculture to assist in an investigation of the disparity between Canadian wheat prices and those in the northwest section of the United States.

The investigation will be undertaken immediately by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the findings will be made at the earliest possible moment, Mr. Nils A. Olson, chief of the bureau, said in reply to the request of Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the board.

Mr. Legge explained that a comprehensive study of the difference in Canadian and United States wheat prices and of the whole subject of grain storage facilities was desirable.

The information obtained is expected to serve as a guide in determining a future policy in the matter of encouraging expansion of farmer-owned and controlled storage facilities, as well as in dealing with the immediate situation.

SOVIET RULE FOUND LIKE TSAR REGIME; BRITISH SEEK PACT

MacDonald Cabinet Renews Efforts for Trade and Diplomatic Ties

FIRST MOVE HALTED BY RUSSIA'S TERMS

Moscow Insisted on Naming of Ambassadors Before Disposing of Issues

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain took new steps Sept. 12 toward resuming commercial and diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

The British Government sent to the Norwegian Government for transmission to the Russian Government a note expressing the view that the time had come when it would be desirable to resume the conversations interrupted several months ago by the departure of the Soviet plenipotentiary, Valerian Dovgalevsky.

It is thought possible a meeting may be arranged between the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, and a representative of the Soviet Government while Mr. Henderson is at Geneva.

Mr. Henderson and Ambassador Dovgalevsky of Paris began preliminary conversations for the resumption of trade and commercial relations and the renewal of diplomatic services on July 29.

They reached a deadlock on Aug 1 when Great Britain refused to accede to the Russian desire for immediate appointment of ambassadors before questions in dispute were taken up and the Russian ambassador returned to his post.

The question has been in abeyance since then. A note handed by Mr. Dovgalevsky to Mr. Henderson said that Mr. Henderson's declaration that immediate resumption of diplomatic services was impossible showed that the British Government was unwilling or unable to agree to the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

The note added that Russia would have to devote special new consideration to the question, and that the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs would apply for instructions to the central executive committee of the U. S. S. R.

Nothing has been heard on the Russian side since.

Russian Bombers Signal Adieu to Border Villagers

MUKDEN, Manchuria (AP)—A Chinese official communiqué states that fighting has been resumed at Pogranichnaya. Russian forces were repulsed, it was stated.

HARBIN, Manchuria (AP)—Chinese Manchurian authorities have just completed arrests of 300 more Soviet Russian citizens. All were interned.

Reports from the front continued conflicting, with official dispatches stating the Soviet troops abandoned Chalanor and Pogranichnaya, Sept. 9, although Soviet airplanes continued to fly over the border cities and as far inland as Mulin.

It was said the Soviet fliers dropped leaflets over Pogranichnaya, stating, "We will not bombard you again, thanks to your bread and salt," which is a popular Russian saying equivalent to "thanks to your hospitality."

It was assumed that the Russians obtained food and other stores during their occupation of the city.

MUKDEN, Manchuria (AP)—An official communiqué states there has been a skirmish between Chinese and Russian Amur River gunboats at Blagovishchensk. The Russians subjected the Chinese to heavy machine gun fire.

It was said that seven Soviet destroyers had taken up a position at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers, "apparently seeking to blockade it."

BERLIN (AP)—The Chinese legation has submitted to the German Foreign Office a verbal note, replying to previous Russian proposals for settling the Manchurian Railway conflict. The Foreign Office sent it forward to Moscow.

The Wailing Wall

A TIMELY ARTICLE DESCRIBING THIS HISTORIC SPOT IN JERUSALEM AND TELLING WHY IT IS VENERATED BY HEBREWS THE WORLD OVER WILL APPEAR

Tomorrow

Restoration of Secret Police to Power Is Reported by Visiting Americans

MILITARISTIC TREND EVIDENT IN SCHOOLS

Churches Oppressed, Atheism Taught—Communists Fear Capitalistic Attack

By PAUL HUTCHINSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA — Disappointment with conditions discovered in Russia is expressed by members of the American Seminar led by Sherwood Eddy which has just concluded its visit to that country.

The party, consisting of 18 American teachers, writers and public speakers, visited Leningrad, Moscow, Nizni Novogorod, and sailed down the Volga as far as Saratov, stopping en route at Kazan and Samara. It crossed part of the Ukraine and White Russia on its journey to the Polish border. It adopted no formal findings, but members of the party are practically unanimous in deploring many of the conditions and tendencies which they saw.

The American Seminar led by Mr. Eddy is an annual affair, taking a group of students of international affairs to various European capitals in order to carry on intensive study of the political, economic and social problems of the day. This year the first part of its itinerary included London, Paris, Geneva and Berlin, where it was addressed by Viscount Cecil, Viscount Grey, Sir J. A. Salter, David Lloyd George, Arthur Henderson, Seebohm Rowntree, G. P. Gooch, André Siegfried, Pierre De Lanux, John Maynard Keynes, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, and many other important figures in European public life.

Members of Seminar

Not since 1926 has the Seminar visited Russia. This year, however, Mr. Eddy kept the membership small in order to make an extended trip through Russia practicable.

The party, which entered by way of Riga on Aug. 3 and came out by way of Warsaw on Aug. 19, included the Rev. Dr. David Bryn-Jones, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Eddy of New York; Dr David M. Edwards, president of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; Prof. and Mrs. Jesse Holmes, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; Dr. William J. Hutchins, president of Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hutchinson, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Burris A. Jenkins, Kansas City, Mo.; the Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, St. Louis; Mrs. Kirby Page, New York; Prof. Frederick W. Roman, open forum leader, Los Angeles; Dean William Scarlett, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis; Prof. Gordon S. Watkins, University of California at Los Angeles; Prof. H. Halperin, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Mr. Eddy's assistants, Patrick M. Malin and Arnold Johnson.

Previous visits of the American Seminar to Russia have resulted in a generally favorable impression of conditions there. While the parties have never given their approval to certain of the aims and many of the methods of the Soviet leaders, they have generally testified to the large amount of progress being made under Soviet rule and to the value of many aspects of the Russian experiment in dealing with social problems in other countries. This year's Seminar, however, brings back a very different sort of impression.

Imprisonment and Exile

Members of the Seminar say that the Soviet Government is still attempting, and to a large degree accomplishing, social and economic enterprises of great importance. The adoption of the "five-year program," which calls for an enormous expansion of Russian industry and for a commensurate development of road building, motor traffic, schools and laboratories, recreational facilities and numberless other features of Russian life during the period ending at the close of 1932, is looked upon as the most ambitious and fully rounded program of internal development ever formally adopted by any nation. Despite the evidences of accomplishment which are to be found in many parts of Russia, how-

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MOUNTAIN IN PACIFIC SHIFTS 30 FEET

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Word that a submarine mountain, located off the Pacific coast west of Catalina Island, has shifted 30 feet from its last-known position was wirelessed to short-wave station KUP from the Carnegie Institution experimental yacht Carnegie, which made the discovery.

The message stated that the peak, itself about 10,000 feet high, is covered by 5800 feet of water.

The exact position of the oceanic mountain was given in the message as 32.4 north, 127.8 west. The examiner station was also told that the peak had been named after Dr. Harvey O. Hayes of the naval research laboratory, who developed the sonic depth finder.

CHILEAN ENVOY TO SPAIN

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Gallardo Rios, former Foreign Minister, has been appointed Ambassador to Spain, it is officially announced, and is starting at once to assume his new post.

SENATE DEFERS VOTE ON VARE UNTIL DEC. 3

Split in Coalition Gives Tariff Right of Way in Special Session

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—It is one thing to be numerically in the majority and another to be so when the votes are counted.

For Republican leaders in the Senate that is an old, old problem. "On paper" there are more Republicans than Democrats in the chamber, but about the only time the Republican leaders can muster a united party vote is when a new Congress convenes and the count is on the question of organization.

In the tariff contest the Democrats and Progressives are gaining a fuller appreciation of what such a situation means. United they control the Senate, as they very thoroughly demonstrated in the first vote on the tariff issue. But if some of their number vote with the Republicans, the "shoe is on the other foot."

Exactly one day after the Democrats, by voting solidly with the Progressives, had displayed the dominance of such a coalition they broke ranks on another vote and turned the tables on themselves. As a result of Democratic absences and five bolts to the Republican side on the question, William S. Vare (R.), Senator-claimant of Pennsylvania, has another respite until Dec. 3 before the challenge of his seat is again taken up.

Republicans in Quandary

Before a surprise movement Progressive and Democratic leaders brought forward a resolution as the tariff debate got under way declaring Mr. Vare's seat permanently vacant. The motion put David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, floor leaders for the tariff bill, in a quandary.

By contesting the Vare resolution they not only delayed consideration of the tariff bill, but entangled the Vare issue with the former, a development they were most anxious to avoid. Neither did they want the Vare case disposed of at this time, and there was no way to prevent consideration of the resolution, as under the rules it ranks as of the highest privilege.

So Mr. Watson and Mr. Reed proposed a motion of their own to the effect that the Vare matter be deferred until Dec. 3, by which time they anticipated that the tariff bill would be disposed of and the Senate could more freely turn to other matters. Vigorously they stressed the idea that no delay or interference must be allowed to break into consideration of the all-important tariff bill.

Vote Came as Surprise

On this argument the Watson motion on the second day of contentious debate came to a vote and to everyone's surprise won 41 to 34. Five Democrats voted with the Republicans and several Democrats and Progressives were absent without pairs, enough of a break to give the Republican leaders an unexpected victory.

It then being the "late hour of 3 o'clock"—in the afternoon—to quote Mr. Watson, the Senate adjourned for the day. But not until George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, author of the Vare debarment resolution, had called the Senate's attention to the fact that its haste in quitting for the day was in strange contrast to the emphasis that had been laid in the just closed debate on the importance of devoting full working time to a consideration of the tariff.

There was no reply to Mr. Norris's observation.

The five Democrats who voted for the Watson resolution are: Millard Tydings, Maryland; Harry Hawes, Missouri; Edwin S. Broussard, Louisiana; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida; Key Pittman, Nevada.

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Enright Is Willing to Run for Mayor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Richard F. Enright, Police Commissioner under John F. Hylan, has just entered the race for Mayor of New York City. As fifth candidate in the mayoralty campaign, Mr. Enright's formal announcement said he would accept the candidacy from the newly organized Square Deal Party if it were offered to him at the unofficial Square Deal convention on Sept. 18 at the Town Hall. His announcement was made under the sponsorship of the nominating committee of the organization, of which Mrs. Catherine Parker Clivette, prominent in patriotic, civic and historical organizations, is chairman.

Mr. Enright scathingly criticized the present city administration and Tammany Hall in his statement and outlined a platform for reduced taxation, improvement of transportation facilities, improvement of moral conditions, reduction of administration cost and a city ticket which would be chosen by the voters instead of the "Great Sanhedrim."

"There has been a decided increase in vice and gambling of the old-fashioned kind" during the present administration, he asserted, and "phantom employees" who do little more than sign the payroll have swept the city payroll from 121,000 to 132,000 during the last three years, Mr. Enright continued, with the result that the cost to the taxpayers is "some $760,000 a year."

Musicians Fix Terms With Talkie Men

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — As a result of a conference between the musicians' union and officials of Warner Brothers and the Stanley Company, motion picture producers and exhibitors, a compromise has been reached which calls for the employment of 200 musicians in this city and in Camden, N. J., in the Warner Brothers and Stanley Theaters at the same wage scale which has been in effect for more than a year.

The theater managers originally proposed to cut 181 musicians from the pay rolls because the talking pictures are now supplying the music. Musicians are inclined to agree that the reduction of 56 instead of 181 is a victory for their interests.

This agreement does not affect the unsettled state of affairs between the musicians and the managers of the "legitimate" theaters which has been seeking a solution since early summer. The old contract between the managers and the musicians expired on Aug. 31.

'LOYAL AMERICANS' TO BOOST CITIZENSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The George Washington Society of Loyal Americans has been chartered in North Carolina, and a subordinate society has been organized in Winston-Salem with more than 200 members.

J. G. Ezenhour, of Salisbury has obtained a charter for the new organization and plans an immediate membership campaign. "It is the purpose of the Loyal Americans to help the individual to interpret what American citizenship really means," he said, "and to impress the responsibility of this citizenship upon the individual."

TOO MANY THEATERS, PRODUCER ASSERTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—This city has 40 legitimate theaters too many, according to A. H. Woods in an article in the current issue of the Quill, published by the Theatrical Press representatives of America, in which he attributes most of the current theatrical difficulties to the overbuilding of theaters, not only in New York, but on the road as well.

Business for touring attractions would improve, Mr. Woods asserts, if the Erlanger and Shubert circuits would close one or two theaters in every large city outside of New York.

"That's the real trouble with the theater," he says." All the cities are overseated."

STUDENTS SEEK JOBS TO KEEP IN COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Floods of applications are being received by the self-help bureau of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering for outside employment to aid in meeting college expenses.

Approximately 700 students last year were part-time self-help workers, according to Joe E. Moore, organizer and director of the self-help bureau. Most of this number had regular employment. Ten boys on the campus reported paying all their college expenses with money earned in outside work; three reported saving over $100.

FLAG TO FLY ABOVE BETSY ROSS HOUSE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A flagpole 125 feet high is to be erected in the parkway adjoining the Betsy Ross Flag House, on Arch Street, as a part of the plan to perpetuate the birthplace of the American flag.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America recently acquired several old buildings adjoining the historic house. These are being torn down and a parkway built. Efforts are being made to see that the little two-story building shall have an open space all around it.

Fertile Soil

'BABY VOLSTEAD' REPEAL WOULD AID VIOLATORS

Anti-Saloon Head Calls It 'Secession of Massachusetts From Union'

Proposed repeal of the Massachusetts "Baby Volstead Act" was set forth in its full significance when Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, drafted the text of the proposed amendment to the General Laws and turned it over to Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State.

In substance, the proposed amendment deprives the 6000 state and local police of the tool with which to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment with regard to the manufacture and transportation of alcoholic drinks. Amending Chapter 138 of the General Laws by striking out Section 2A, the proposed repeal would throw the full burden of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment upon the 50 federal prohibition officers in the State.

Section 2A, the "Baby Volstead Act," reads as follows: "No person shall manufacture, transport by aircraft, water craft or vehicle, import or export spirituous or intoxicating or certain nonintoxicating beverages as defined by Section 1, unless in each instance he shall have obtained the permit or other authority required therefor by the laws of the United States and the regulations made thereunder."

The repeal of this act would throw regulation of manufacture and transportation of intoxicants upon state laws, a situation described by Arthur S. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, as a "practical secession of Massachusetts from the Union so far as the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned."

Going first to the Legislature, the proposed legislation, if rejected there will be placed on the ballot for a popular referendum in November, 1930.

Further outlining the significance of the proposed repeal, Mr. Davis stated that it would close the courts of Massachusetts to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment with regard to manufacture and transportation of intoxicants, encourage would-be violators by making it clear that the State was not standing behind the federal amendment.

The theory of nonacceptance of federal laws, implied in the proposed repeal, Mr. Davis points out, would lead to a break-down of the United States theory of government, if approved and extended to other laws.

NEW YORK POLICE NET TO COVER WIDER AREA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A movement has been urged by police of cities in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to link their offices with New York city police headquarters through an extension of the general intelligence system now in use here.

Advocacy of this extension of service was voiced by chiefs of police from these states at a conference with Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner, just held here. Such an arrangement would permit all New York city police intelligence to be recorded simultaneously throughout these states on telegraph-typewriter instruments such as are in use here.

McBride Warns Police to Enforce Dry Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Weakness in enforcing prohibition should always be laid at the door of local governments, F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, declared at a meeting of the league here. Notwithstanding the efforts to uphold the Constitution, which includes the 18th amendment, local police in wet centers, Mr. McBride said, constantly refuse to cooperate with federal authorities.

"The city is far behind the country," Mr. McBride continued. "Our job is trying to educate the city people, to give them a chance to catch up with the people in the rural districts. In my old home town in Ohio the people are dry and are living in a new world. They are making real progress."

Mr. McBride issued a warning to the new federal dry administration in New Jersey, and called upon the local police to assist in enforcing the Volstead Act. He declared that "Washington means business" in New Jersey, and that unless the present prohibition administration in this State improves conditions, there will be changes.

Search for Amundsen Found Unavailing

ON BOARD THE SOVIET ICE BREAKER SEDOV, in the Arctic, by Wireless to Moscow (AP)—Professor Schmidt, Russian natural scientist and geographer, announced that no trace of Roald Amundsen or his companions had been found in any of the seacoast settlements on the island of Franz Josef Land.

"If Amundsen or any others who went in search of the Nobile expedition landed anywhere on Franz Josef Land they undoubtedly would have made their way to one of two supply depots left by former expeditions on Cape Flora and Rudolph Islands.

"Both of these points we searched carefully but unhappily we found no trace of the unselfish and intrepid explorers."

Roald Amundsen was lost with Commander Guilbaud of the French Navy Air Service while searching for the lost members of the Nobile expedition. They set out from Norway and suddenly ceased radio communication. Nothing definite was ever heard of them, but parts identified as belonging to their airplane were picked up off the northwestern coast of Norway.

G. A. R. DECLINES REUNION WITH MEN OF SOUTH

Tables Resolution for Uniting of the Blue and the Gray

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The Grand Army of the Republic, in sixty-third national encampment here today, laid on the table the proposal for a reunion of the soldiers of the North and South.

Representatives of organizations allied with the Grand Army of the Republic and others paid tribute to the Civil War veterans.

Flo Jamison Miller, a past national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, pledged her organization to oppose "Communism and other efforts to break up the United States."

Judge Advocate General J. W. Willett, Tama, Iowa, in responding termed the organization "the best fraternal consort any organization ever had."

Representatives of the Daughters of Union Veterans and of the Spanish War Veterans and its auxiliary also spoke briefly.

Miss Hazel L. Riley, Chicago, national president of the Daughters, expressed the "fear" of "foes within" more than other countries.

A letter from President Hoover expressing regret at being unable to attend the encampment and communications from others were read.

A resolution presented by the Maine Department of the G. A. R. called upon the encampment to "rebuke" the recommendation of Commander-in-Chief John Reese of Broken Bow, Neb., that no more encampments be held in New England.

The commander's recommendation was contained in his address at the opening of the encampment. In making the recommendation he said the terms of the New England Passenger Association required delegates and visitors to return to their homes by the same route they traveled in coming to Portland. The railroads made a rate of single fare for the round trip, according to Commander Reese.

The resolution was not voted upon, but was turned over to the committee on resolutions.

5-Mile Motor Line Advertises Valley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, N. Y.—A 100-mile motor parade, representative of 400,000 persons in the historic Mohawk Valley, started in Rome and extended to Schenectady, where it was reviewed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor.

Its object was the binding more firmly of the towns and villages of the valley in a co-operative effort to beautify this region by the planting of shrubs and trees along the Mohawk Turnpike. At the same time it would acquaint the people of central New York with the commercial and scenic values of the Mohawk Valley.

The motorcade started from Rome, at the head of the valley with 10 floats, the Rome band and about 20 private motorcars. Each town in the valley was decorated for the occasion and practically every resident turned out to greet the parade. At each stop new floats and private automobiles joined the procession, until, when it reached Scotia, it was nearly five miles long.

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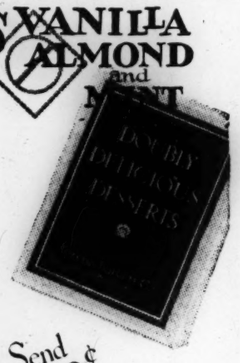

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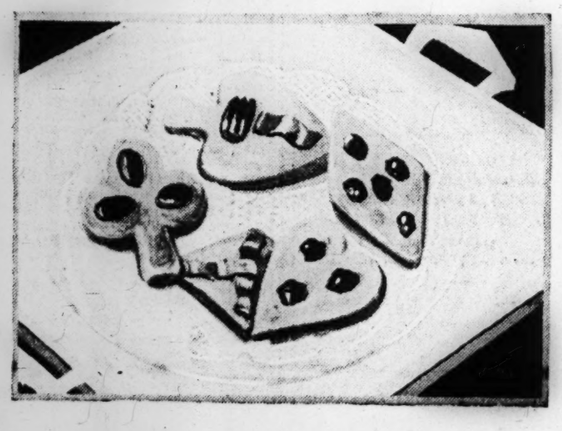

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TRAWLERS FIND WAY TO CHEAPEN MELBOURNE FISH

Sydney Firm Succeeds in Deep-Sea Test That Breaks Prices in Victoria

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Victoria—For many years there has been an acute shortage of fish in Victoria, and high prices have ruled, so high as to make any but the lowest grade of fish impossible for the ordinary wage-earner.

Whereas the consumption of fish in Great Britain is estimated at 42 pounds a head per annum, in Victoria it works out at 7½ pounds. It has been proved conclusively that there is no hope of increasing the supply from ordinary coastal fishing, but recently a Sydney firm has experimented with deep sea trawlers between Victoria and Tasmania with satisfactory results.

Although the experiment has been so far on a limited scale, 6500 boxes of fish of divers varieties, weighing 220 tons, or 10 per cent of the amount disposed of in the fish market, have been brought to Melbourne by eight trawlers in the last three months.

Though not by any means cheap, these fish have been sold to the public at a rate much below what has ruled for many years for "inshore" fish, and, moreover, the Melbourne citizen has come to like the deep sea variety, although it is new to his palate, and he is emulating Oliver Twist in his increasing demand for more.

Deep sea trawling is now to be developed on extensive lines and the fleet of boats increased.

NAVY PROBLEM DEVELOPS NEW ANGLES DAILY

(Continued from Page 1)

and the York, would be of 8300 tons each, but would carry 8-inch guns.

The greater American strength in eight-inch gun cruisers would be made up for by giving Great Britain between 40,000 and 50,000 tons additional in the total cruiser fleeets.

This figure would not be unacceptable to the general board were it not for the fact that Great Britain also has four cruisers of the Hawkins class, which are of 9750 tons displacement and carry guns of 7.5-inch caliber. These ships, lacking only 250 tons of being 10,000-ton vessels, and being able to outshoot any six-inch gun ship, are rated by the general board as very nearly equivalent to the 10,000-ton cruiser.

As a counter offer it is understood that the United States has suggested that it build what naval men call a "mongrel cruiser," a ship of approximately 9000 tons displacement and carrying either 8-inch or 7.5-inch guns. If the United States, it was explained, would build four such vessels it would bring the American fleet of big modern cruisers up to 290,000 tons, a total which is strongly advised by the general navy board.

American naval experts argue that four of the vessels would just about equal the four British cruisers of the Hawkins class and that in view of a 50,000-ton handicap in total tonnage, the construction of these vessels is necessary to obtain parity.

Construction of four such vessels, of course, would practically end President Hoover's hopes for reduction in naval building, since the United States would have to complete 14 of the 15 cruisers authorized by the last Congress. Four of these, it is true, would be smaller than the other 10,000-ton ships, thus saving a total of one vessel, plus 4000 tons of the others.

While these technical and tonnage differences may appear discouraging, and they unquestionably are a difficult problem for the negotiators, the significant and important fact is the enormous reduction in the British cruiser demands in the present parleys as against past figures.

At the 1921 conference Great Britain demanded a cruiser tonnage of 600,000 tons and at Geneva the conference broke up because of an insistence by her upon 450,000 tons of such craft. The Labor Government has cut this tonnage to 340,000, a minimum it is reliably stated that greatly surprised the American navy board and has immeasurably aided Mr. Hoover in getting together with Mr. MacDonald.

Foreign Policy Association Accuses Slighting of Navy Yards in Cruiser Contracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is tantamount to discrimination against the United States Government navy yards in the building of naval vessels is charged by the Foreign Policy Association in a bulletin by Raymond L. Buell, research director, just issued.

The association asserts that in allotting contracts for the eight cruisers authorized by Congress in 1924 five of them were awarded to private shipbuilding yards "although in some cases the naval yard bids were about $3,000,000 less than private bids."

The bulletin contains a brief review of the charges by William B. Shearer in his action filed in the Supreme Court here against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and the Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation for $250,000 for services he asserts he rendered them as a paid propagandist, and recalls that these three companies have all received building contracts from the Government.

"During the early history of this country naval construction was regarded as a government function," the bulletin says. "In an effort to check this tendency, Congress inserted a proviso in the act of Dec 18, 1924, to the effect that naval construction should take place in government yards when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, this does not involve an appreciable increase of cost to the Government.

"But in allotting the contracts for the eight cruisers in the 1924 act, this proviso was apparently ignored by the Navy Department. Although in some cases the naval yard bids were about $3,000,000 less than private bids, the Navy Department awarded five out of the eight cruisers to private yards. These five cruisers are being constructed by the three firms now under suspicion in the Shearer incident."

The bulletin voices the view that "the Shearer incident will probably facilitate the progress of the present naval negotiations."

"These revelations are a blow at the big navy school, and should give to President Hoover the additional backing which now seems necessary if the yardstick formula is to be adopted. Mr. Shearer has probably done more for the cause of disarmament than all the organized pacifist efforts."

British Navy Move Awaited

LONDON (AP)—Highly important developments in Anglo-American disarmament negotiations are expected here within 48 hours, according to well-informed circles. By that time the American reply to Great Britain's naval disarmament proposals will be in Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's hands and the nature of this reply will largely determine whether the Labor leader will leave for Washington on Sept. 28 or whether his visit will have to be postponed until a much later date.

ITALIAN PREMIER GIVES UP 7 OF 8 CABINET POSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

customary in Cabinets before the advent of Fascism. Aside from the Premiership, the portfolio is considered probably the Cabinet's most important post.

Among the new appointments, the most noteworthy was that of Undersecretary Bino Grandi to become Foreign Minister. This appointment was accepted as removing the likelihood of his becoming an Ambassador to some important capital, possibly Washington. There had been reports to this effect recently.

Among the more interesting of the appointments was that of Giacomo Acerbo to become Minister of Agriculture and Forests. Deputy Acerbo was First Undersecretary to Signor Mussolini when the Duce first attained power.

General Debono, the new Secretary for Colonies, orighally was Director-General of Police and then Governor of Tripoli.

Gen. Italo Balbo, new Minister of Aviation, has been one of the most prominent figures in Italian and European ministerial life recently in his post of Undersecretary for Aviation. He visited the United States last year to study American aviation and exhibitions of American plane constructors.

The general Cabinet change was the most sweeping in the composition of the Fascist Ministry since July 9, 1928.

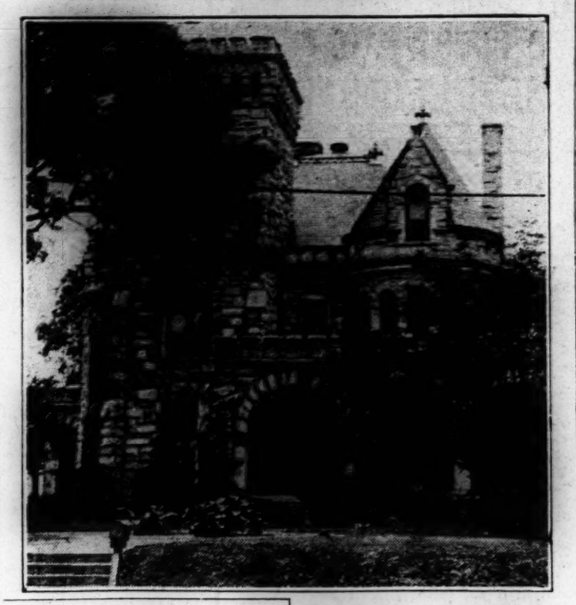
A reorganization then left the Duce holding six portfolios, those of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, War, Marine, Aviation and Corporations. Later he assumed the portfolios of the Colonies and then of Public Works.

This gave him eight out of 13 votes in the Cabinet Council.

The present changes maintained at their posts Minister of Justice and Cults Rocco and Minister of Finance Moeconi. Minister of Communications Ciano, Minister of Education Belluzo and Minister of National Economy Martelli gave up their posts.

This reorganization of the Cabinet is thought to be for the same reason as the last, namely, that the Duce wishes to rotate the best men in the Fascist Party through the offices in order to build up an élite skilled in the art of government.

Given to State for 'Hall of Fame'



GEORGIA CASTLE WILL BE USED FOR MUSEUM

Structure Given to State Was Modeled After Bavarian House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Through the generosity of two heirs, the Georgia Department of Archives and Records and the State Museum shortly will be housed in an unusual structure, the value of which exceeds that of any other property ever donated voluntarily to the State.

The Georgia Legislature has just voted to accept the former home of A. G. Rhodes, late Atlanta realty dealer. The gift was offered by two heirs, Mrs. L. O. Bricker and J. D. Rhodes, for the housing of valuable records and mementos heretofore stored in crowded quarters at the State Capitol.

The house, constructed 25 years ago of Stone Mountain granite, cost about $95,000. Architects estimate that it could not be built now for less than $150,000, and with its rare furnishings and fixtures it is valued at $300,000.

An ancient Bavarian castle served as a model for the structure, and this architectural ancestry is instantly evident. Behind a circular stairway is a huge Tiffany window of nine panels, constituting a memorial to the Confederacy. Pictures may be noted there of Lee, Jackson, Davis and other notable Confederate leaders, and certain historic scenes are reproduced in graphic colors. The hand-carved woodwork, the paneled ceilings, the glass and silver chandeliers are examples of a scrupulous artistic craftsmanship now difficult to secure.

The plan is to call the museum the Rhodes Memorial Hall, in honor of the builder. Miss Ballr, State Historian, plans to enlarge considerably the archives and relics.

BRILLIANT LIGHTING ON ROOSEVELT FIELD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I.—A new lighting system, estimated to be 66,000,000 candle-power strong, has just been put into use on the mile-square flying field here.

In addition to the white boundary lights about the edges of the field, with red lights on all obstcles, a great 30,000,000 candle-power flood light began service. A 24-inch rotating beacon flashed its single beam around the sky, while another searchlight, used as a ceiling indicator, was likewise turned on. Another light will provide for night shows and special landings.

PARAGUAY PRESS CURBED

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has voted approval of the President's request for authority to declare a "state of siege" throughout the country. The President's request was based on a campaign of opposition newspapers which was considered dangerous to the peace of the state.

AMERICAN 'LEFT' WING TO OPPOSE MAJOR PARTIES

Platform Includes Tax on Land Increment and Publicly Owned Utilities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A national opposition party movement has just been set in motion here with the organization of a committee of 100 to work as a league for independent political action under the leadership of Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University. Headquarters have been opened at 347 Madison Avenue, with the Rev. Howard Y. Williams of St. Paul as executive secretary.

Planks in the platform of the league, according to its announcement, are public ownership of utilities, unemployment and health insurance, old age pensions, relief for the farmer on what is practically a free trade basis, high progressive taxes on incomes, inheritances and increase in land values, abolition of "yellow dog" contracts and the use of injunctions in labor disputes, freedom of the Philippines, non-restriction of Negro and immigrant labor suffrage and a "sincere and determined effort to eliminate the economic, psychological and political causes of war."

"The greatest need of our Nation is critical opposition," Mr. Williams said. "Today there is no party of opposition. The Democrats have not one fundamental economic issue that distinguishes them from the Republicans. The only hope for liberals in this country lies in slowly building up a new party which will compare with the British Labor Party."

In addition to Professor Dewey, who has been active in politics for many years, and Mr. Williams, who has been active in Farmer-Labor Party affairs in Minnesota, officials of the league include four vice-presidents—James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Zona Gale, author, of Wisconsin; Paul H. Douglas, professor of industrial relations, University of Chicago, and W. E. B. Dubois, Negro educator of New York—and a chairman of the legislative committee, Devere Allen, editor of the World Tomorrow.

Albany Plans to Bar 'Shoestring' Bids

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Pressure of the bond issue program of public construction in New York State, amounting to $67,000,000 this year, has caused Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, to recommend to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Legislature that red tape surrounding the award of the contracts be cut. Colonel Greene recommended:

1—That award of contracts should be limited to contractors who can show proper organization for prompt and satisfactory execution of the work and who can raise funds at least equal to 20 per cent of the amount of the contract, instead of the present requirement that the lowest bid contracts must be accepted. This, he said, would eliminate "shoestring" operators.

2—That in the future funds be appropriated for projects only after engineering estimates of cost have been prepared, and that such appropriations be for the full amount of the work to be done.

3—That the law be amended to permit execution of single contracts for heating, sanitary and electrical work, which must now be let separately when each amounts to more than $25,000.

McLEAN HEAD OF BANK MERGER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Angus W. McLean, former Governor, has been made chairman of the official board of a large bank merger with resources aggregating $50,000,000.

Bolivia Accepts Arbitration Without Reserve

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.) — Bolivia has withdrawn her reservation to the arbitration proposal of the Conciliation Commission at Washington and accepts, without reserve, the proposal for a convention of arbitration made by that body last month. Previously Bolivia had accepted the proposal with the reservation that Paraguay restore Fort Boqueron, in the Chaco district, which was destroyed during clashes between troops of the two countries last December.

Under the terms of the proposal Bolivia would be assured an outlet to the sea, as Article V of the draft on the convention for arbitration states that, "whatever may be the arbitral decision, Bolivia will have the port of Bahia' Negra on the Paraguay River and the territorial extension that the tribunal may consider appropriate for free protection of said port."

However, as Paraguay has replied to the proposal, accepting the fundamental basis of arbitration and points contained therein, but making a reservation that the territory to be arbitrated include only that lying north of the Rio Verde, a reservation unacceptable to Bolivia, the dispute is still far from being settled. It is understood that governments represented by the neutrals on the Conciliation Commission in Washington have been requested to exert their influence at Asuncion in an effort to remove this last obstacle.

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JEWISH RELIEF IN PALESTINE WELL ORGANIZED

British Defend Measures Taken to Check Spread of Recent Rioting

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The Palestine Government is taking measures for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the recent rioting. Refugees at various centers are being supplied with food by a committee established by the Jewish Agency, administering money raised by the Palestine Emergency Fund in New York under David Brown.

The Health Department has been instructed by Sir John Chancellor, British High Commissioner, to supply bedding when possible, while the Public Works Department has been directed to consider proposals for sheltering refugees.

Senior government officials and engineers are co-operating with representatives of the Jewish relief committee at Haifa and Tel Aviv. Sir John is considering issuing a notice to encourage refugees having homes to return to their normal pursuits, transports being provided by the Government.

Police stations are being opened in suburbs lacking them, while a special office will be established for registration and information concerning the location of looted property. Sir John is also considering proposals for financial compensation for damaged or destroyed property, also to facilitate reconstruction.

Materials required for relief reconstruction probably will be exempted from customs duties. All government departments and district commissioners have been instructed to assign officers with knowledge of relief or reconstruction to advise and help Jewish authorities in relief work.

Jewish Opinion Reviewed

In estimating Jewish opinion on the Government's policy, it can be said that, in addition to criticism for not taking proper precaution to prevent the outbreak, the Zionists are also bitter because, when disorders broke out, the Government bulletins were so worded as to give the impression that both races were equally guilty, referring to such outrages as those at Safed as a "clash," whereas not a single Arab was attacked there.

Zionists say the behavior of some officials justified the Arabs when on rampage shouting as they did "the Government is with us," and, by disarming even British Jews while arming other British, the authorities openly "pampered" the Arabs.

Arab leaders say Jews were armed and while not alleging that the Jews were the first attackers practically condone the crimes of Arab mobs which they put down to exasperation over "Zionist arrogance."

While the Arabs now demand economic and political equality with the Jews and a return to the religious status quo and are preparing to send a delegation to London to press these points, the Jews ask reparation for lives and property, stern punishment of offenders and earliest return to normalcy under which they will be enabled not only to reconstruct but to accelerate Zionist progress by bringing in large numbers of settlers, introducing fresh capital through the Jewish Agency and "by continued work demonstrate as we have done before our presence is a blessing to all."

The British view is that during the height of the emergency it was impossible to think of anything but quelling the disorders locally to prevent trouble overflowing into neighboring countries and to check its spread throughout Islam. If in order to do this it was necessary to offend the Jews by disarming them, interfering with their self-defense, such measures were in their opinion justified by the situation, which was definitely out of hand.

As soon as the British felt they had mastered the situation, obtained assurances of non-interference from Ibn Saud, King of the Hejaz, and arrested progress of nomadic tribes from southern Palestine, Transjordan and Syria the British High Commissioner issued a proclamation leaving little doubt concerning British awareness of who were guilty of crimes which "brought upon their authors execrations of all civilized peoples throughout the world," although in a later proclamation making it clear that Jews also would be punished if guilty.

Nor was it before the country began showing signs of pacification that Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, reaffirmed the British policy before the Council of the League of Nations.

Mutual Setbacks Evident

Both sides lost over the Wailing Wall dispute, but the first definite political setback affects the Arabs more than the Jews for the High Commissioner has announced suspension of negotiations regarding constitutional changes which the Jews do not desire.

Another setback to the Arabs is the Jewish generosity, ready to supply any amount required for reconstruction while care is taken not to let the usual Zionist sources dry up.

In addition the Monitor correspondent understands that a prominent British Zionist has contributed $250,000 toward a special immigration fund to enable at least 5000 workers for whom employment is thought available to enter the country.

The most serious setback, however, is to Arab and Jewish relations, and unless Zionists begin educating the Arab masses over the heads of their leaders in necessary neighborliness the promising situation in the solution of racial differences will be difficult to revive.

The mutual boycott urged by extremists on both sides must be put down if relations are not to become intolerable. A helpful indication is that both sides perceive this danger, the Monitor correspondent learning of a move still regarded as too premature to be broached publicly here to bring Arab and Jewish spokesmen together first by removing what has become the principal stumbling block, the Wailing Wall.

One proposal is to expropriate the surroundings of the wall in favor of Jewish worshipers. Another is to internationalize the pavement in front of the wall.

British prestige cannot allow internationalization of the holy site because it would lead to similar demands regarding other sacred places in dispute, and it is doubtful whether in the country's present temper expropriation is attemptable of what is undisputed Arab property at which the Jews have the traditional right of worship.

British Publisher Urges Abandonment of Mandates

LONDON (AP)—Viscount Rothermere, British publisher, writing for the Daily Mail Sept. 12, said Great Britain should forthwith hand back to the League of Nations its mandates for Palestine and Irak "or the middle East may be our ruin."

He suggested the United States was much more attractive to the Jews as a national home than the prospect of "patriarchal poverty in Palestine."

Viscount Rothemere charged that the Balfour declaration setting aside Palestine as a national home for the Jews was intended originally "to appeal to Zionist Jews who were particularly strong in Germany and Austria.

"The Balfour declaration, which was never submitted either to the Nation or to Parliament, is the sole reason for our presence in Palestine.

"Morally we are under no obligation to remain. Financially we incur a heavy loss in doing so. Politically our futile efforts to make Palestine an alms house for Jews exposes us to dangerous hostility from all the 8,500,000 Arabs in the middle East.

". . . Italy would be a far more suitable mandatory for the middle East. . . . Let us get away from this hornet's nest while there yet is time."

LOS ANGELES CONTINUES FLIGHT

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The U. S. Navy dirigible Los Angeles cast off from the mooring mast of the U. S. S. Patoka in Narragansett Bay at 11:25 o'clock (E. D. T.) today to resume her training flight. She circled about the city and then headed toward New Bedford.

WORLD MEETING ON WAGES AND HOURS IS URGED

International Conference Is Favored by Dr. Breitscheid of Germany

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The report which Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, Germany, laid before the economic committee is of considerable interest. As he said in a subsequent speech, he was disappointed at the slow progress made since the International Economic Conference toward the lowering of tariffs and the solution of the economic problems discussed there.

But the report takes a hopeful view of the work which has been done for facilitating credit instruments which is to be the subject of the conference this autumn. Trusts, it points out, have so far proved disappointing as a means of lowering tariffs, while coordination in the sugar and coal industries is urgently needed for the prevention of over-production.

While regretting the slow progress that has been made toward diminishing trade barriers, Dr. Breitscheid did not consider it would be an advantage to hold out for further international economic conferences in the near future. He thought it would be better to appoint a commission of inquiry into the problems of the over-production of sugar and coal.

Conference Is Favored

At the same time he favored the idea of an international conference on the questions of wages and hours of labor which should be studied from a comparative statistical viewpoint. Speaking of the suggestion of William Graham of a two years' tariff truce, Dr. Breitscheid urged the importance of considering the position of those countries with low tariffs, which might be adversely affected by such a measure.

China has suddenly come into the limelight here by its delegate, Dr. C. C. Wu, pressing for an examination by the agenda committee of the League of Nations of Article 19 and its applicability to existing treaties. What he was after was that the Assembly of the League of Nations should take up the reconsideration of the Chinese treaties, involving territorial and other concessions. In pressing the Chinese resolution on the agenda committee, he created a delicate situation. The committee, which is composed of representatives of France, Rumania, Spain, Chile, Austria, Germany, Lithuania, and India, found itself divided on the question.

Germany Supports China

Thus the representative of France pointed out that after all only four or five state members of the League of Nations were concerned with the so-called unequal treaties, which was not therefore a suitable subject for presentation to 54 states.

Dr. Gaus, however, speaking from the German standpoint, supported the Chinese resolution. But the representatives of France, Chile, Spain, Rumania and India voted against it.

When Dr. Wu heard the result he immediately reacted by informing the Secretariat of the League of Nations of his intention to withdraw from the League if his proposal was rejected. This brought Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general, on the scene. Desiring to prevent a crisis in League of Nations relations with China, he called the attention of the delegates on the agenda committee to the gravity of the situation, asking them to reconsider the situation.

Sir Eric, it is said, pointed out that the difficulties with China had to be solved within the framework of the League of Nations and he reminded the commission that the United States was watching developments.

The commission is to meet again, the Secretariat not considering that the present vote was binding. The door is therefore still open to a compromise, Dr. Wu being informed that his resolution might not prove so unacceptable if it was confined to Chinese affairs, thus leaving aside possible entanglements in the European field by making Article 19 applicable to the peace treaties, which France would never accept.

New Leader of United Spanish War Veterans

Associated Press

FRED W. GREEN
Governor of Michigan

Michigan Governor Heads 1898 Veterans

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Delegates to the encampment of the United Spanish-American War Veterans here gave an ovation to Maj.-Gen. T. J. Appleyard, Confederate veteran of Tallahassee, Fla., who declared that the Spanish War Veterans deserved much of the credit for healing the wounds of the Civil War.

Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan, was elected commander-in-chief over Col. Winfield Scott of Enid, Okla., former commissioner of pensions under the Coolidge Administration. Mr. Green polled 889 votes and Colonel Scott 427.

New Orleans was chosen for the 1931 convention, Philadelphia having previously been named as the 1930 meeting place.

NEW ENGLAND ASKS AID OF FARM BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—A request that the Federal Farm Board aid New England farmers in marketing their crops was presented to Charles S. Wilson, of the farm board, by Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Rogers said after her talk with Mr. Wilson that he appeared sympathetic to the project, and that she would endeavor to arrange for a conference of all the commissioners of agriculture of New England states within the next week or so. The meeting, she said, probably would be held in Massachusetts.

DELMONICO'S 'CAPTAIN' RUNS LUNCH COUNTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Distinction may attach itself even to a lunch counter, it would seem, with the discovery in the proprietor of a luncheonroom at the Elizabeth Public Market of Charles Groise, one-time maitre d'hotel at Delmonico's in New York.

Mr. Groise entered Delmonico's as waiter in 1901, and it took 20 years to reach the post of arbiter of culinary tastes and confidante of epicures, which he held until 1924, when the historic restaurant passed out of existence.

HUSTON WORKING TO BOOST G. O. P. GAINS IN SOUTH

States That Broke From Democratic Column to Be Strengthened

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Solid South States that broke from the Democratic column in the 1928 presidential election are the first field of action of Claudius H. Huston, new chairman of the National Republican Committee.

It is Mr. Huston's intention to solidify the 1928 Republican gains in these states in preparation for the 1932 race. Coming as he does from Tennessee and with much Southern political experience, he is convinced that a reorganization of the Republican Party in this section, already begun by President Hoover, will strengthen the Republican Party's position there and lay a strong foundation for the next presidential campaign.

The first task that Mr. Huston will turn to is perfecting party machinery in those states where at present confusion and discord exist. He will undertake the problem of bring harmony and co-operation in South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, in all of which there is considerable dissension at present among Republican leaders and workers.

The strong Southern Republican vote in the 1928 campaign under the new reappointment law will add between 50 and 100 new delegates to the party's national convention in 1932. This will materially enhance the importance of the Southern states in the next national convention.

According to a calculation made by Mr. Huston, the increased delegates from the South in the next convention, based on the last election, will be as follows:

State—	Present	New	Inc.
Alabama	15	21	6
Arkansas	11	11	0
Florida	10	14	4
Georgia	16	16	0
Louisiana	12	12	0
Mississippi	12	12	0
North Carolina	20	26	6
Oklahoma	26	23	3
South Carolina	11	11	0
Tennessee	19	26	7
Texas	26	42	16
Virginia	15	16	1

PHILADELPHIA'S BUSINESS GROWING

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — The foreign trade of this port over its own docks for the first six months of 1929 is said to have reached $199,660,000, an increase of $45,674,000 over the corresponding period of 1928.

The figures show that the import value amounted to $126,900,000, an increase of $15,500,000 over 1928, and the exports, $72,760,000, an increase of $30,035,000 or 75 per cent greater than last year. In the overseas trade during the period, 163 more ships passed in and out of the port, while in the coastwise trade there was an increase of 283 ships.

CHARLOTTE MILLS TO REOPEN SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Negotiations are under way which will result in the reorganization of the Savona Manufacturing Company and in putting to work within the next several weeks the company's 600 operatives, who have been without employment for five weeks.

The plan is being perfected by Alfred Jepson, general manager of the mill, and a group of New York business men who will take over the mill, manufacture strictly fancy goods, and introduce an entirely different selling policy from that formerly used by this company and in general practice among a majority of the mills in the section.

British Unification of Coal Mines Urged

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Labor Government proposes the voluntary unification of all British coal mining companies into one great national public monopoly.

George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, said at Bromley: "I am quite certain that if the British coal-owners, recognizing the serious position of their industry, will agree to organize a national public utility company for the purpose of asking Parliament to grant them a monopoly working under public supervision with limited profits for coal production and utilization as a single industry the present House of Commons would be quite willing to back such an enterprise in the same manner as it has agreed to assist the railways. No parliament or government would be justified in pouring out money to bolster up a worn-out system."

Going on to advocate the co-ordination of the coal industry alike to enable better wages to be paid the miners and also to facilitate international cartel agreements, Mr. Lansbury added: "What is needed for the coal industry is the unification under some sort of national organization and national control, not merely for digging for coal for burning purposes but for the utilization of coal in its very fullest sense."

Settling Price Schedules

Mr. Lansbury's proposal is not welcomed in mine-owner circles, where it is regarded as "a direct cut to nationalization." Owners, however, have already made considerable progress upon their own lines to substitute co-operation for competition with one another.

The Mining Association which represents them, for example, has drawn up a detailed scheme for the regulation of output and prices upon a national scale, and a full meeting of the marketing committee of this body has taken place to discuss it in view of its being brought into force in November.

This scheme proposes to set up a central body to settle price schedules and fix and allocate to each district its percentage of total output with branch committees locally to arrange the share for each colliery.

The central body would also appoint arbitrators to settle disputes as to the system of working and to enforce penalties on contravening by colliery owners.

BLIMP J-4 OVER MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The navy blimp J-4, on a tour over western Massachusetts, circled over this city at 11:15 a. m. (E. D. T.). The ship then headed down the Connecticut Valley toward Northampton.

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

Senate confirmed nominations of Theodore Roosevelt to be Governor of Porto Rico and John W. Garrett of Maryland to be Ambassador to Italy.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, read reports of alleged "gouging" of American tourists by customs inspectors requiring payment of duty on imported goods beyond $100 exemption.

Chester H. Gray of American Farm Bureau Federation told all senators tariff bill failed to give agriculture equal protection with industry.

Senator Connally, Democrat, Texas, announced he would seek legislation to postpone publication of first cotton crop report.

Senator Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina, made opening tariff address on administrative provisions of bill.

League Radio Station Discussed at Geneva

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Should the League of Nations have a radio station of its own so that in a critical moment it would be able to get into touch immediately with its state members?

This is the question again discussed at the third disarmament commission, and it is clear that the Secretariat of the League of Nations would much like to have its own station. But there would hardly be enough tariff for it in ordinary times unless it were to take press messages, which would compete with the Swiss radio station. Naturally, the Swiss authorities would not like this, and so the cost of running a purely League station seems to place it out of court.

Viscount Cecil wanted something done quickly, and he proposed that the third and fourth financial commission should go into the whole business.

There appear to be two alternatives. The first idea which the Swiss Federal Government would like is that the League of Nations should use the existing facilities offered by the Swiss station, which has been much improved. In critical times they would let the League of Nations work the station, subject to the appointment of a Swiss observer to see that nothing was done to violate Swiss neutrality.

The second is that the Secretariat of the League apprehends that the conditions which the Swiss insist on attaching to the working of either station might prove embarrassing. So the alternative of a radio station to be constructed jointly, and which would place the Secretariat in a better position to insure the independent use of the station in a crisis, is also to be considered.

YACHT, PARAGON, LAUNCHED

BATH, Me. (AP)—The 139-foot yacht, Paragon, was launched today by the Bath Iron Works Corporation for Charles J. Davol of Providence, R. I., a member of the New York, Eastern and Boston Yacht Clubs.

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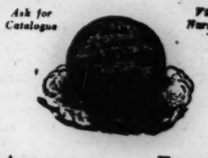
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Most flowering shrubs, perennials, evergreens and roses should be planted in the fall. A little growth will be made and the plants will be settled before winter comes, thus going through without injury.
Roses in particular should be set in the fall. We can supply in October and November direct from the fields the finest Rose plants in several hundred varieties. Our "Autumn Rose Bulletin," with many suggestions as to proper varieties to plant, is now ready. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.
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Are smart for misses, in coats of tweed with large mushroom collars, and curved cuffs of raccoon. 78.00
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Call Me at Seven

"I get home about six in the evening, have dinner, and often go out with the family around eight o'clock.
"If you wait until eight-thirty to call me on the telephone during the night-rate period, you may not find me at home.
"If you call before seven, you have to pay full day rates.
"But—*there is a low evening rate for social calls from seven to eight-thirty.* That's the best time to reach me at home."
Traffic records show that a greater percentage of calls can be completed promptly between seven and eight-thirty than at any other time in the evening.
Plan your social calls during this period. Take advantage of the low evening rates which apply on station-to-station calls above forty miles.
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A Lesson Parents have learned about School Shoes

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CHEMISTS CLAIM PART IN MAKING WAR IMPOSSIBLE

Aviation and Chemistry They Think Greatest Means to Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Appointment of a commission by President Hoover to inquire into the possibilities of chemistry as an agent of world peace was suggested to the American Chemical Society's annual meeting here.

The idea was advanced by Francis P. Garvan of New York, president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in an address in which he accepted the Priestly Medal for distinguished service in chemistry. Mr. Garvan, a business man, is the first layman to win this award.

Pledging that the Foundation would bear the cost of the investigations by the proposed presidential commission, Mr. Garvan declared in his paper, which was read by Prof. Julius Stieglitz of the University of Chicago in the medal winner's absence, that modern chemistry plus modern aeronautics have virtually made war impossible.

"If the politicians would give to research in chemistry and in the other sciences a fraction of the huge cost of armies and navies," he asserted, "the world would see discoveries of the greatest moment to the well-being of its people—discoveries which would make life easier and nobler for present generations.

"Should not the dread possibilities of chemistry support the convictions of the common people that there shall be no war of the future and rule out the politicians and the greedy who are aiming to defeat these high purposes? Should not the power of chemistry and of the airplane be employed to strengthen the hands of the rulers who are bending every effort to safeguard the peace of the world through treaties?"

W. W. Buffum, personal representative of Mr. Garvan, received the Priestly medal from Irving Langmuir, president of the society. There have been but two awards of the medal: to Ira Remsen in 1923, and to Edgar F. Smith in 1926.

There is peculiar significance in that the first seven out of the 16 major services credited to Mr. Garvan have to do with the publication of the results in research, Mr. Langmuir said in presenting the medal.

Turning to his presidential address, Mr. Langmuir took occasion to comment on Einstein's relativity theory and to suggest the possibilities of a new conception of time and space.

"In the whole relativity theory there is nothing to distinguish between positive and negative time," he explained, "that is, between future and past, any more than there is between different directions in space, such as right and left.

"There thus appears to be something curiously incomplete in our knowledge of time for every one of us knows the vast practical difference between past and future."

The importance of Einstein's work, Mr. Langmuir stressed, lies not so much in the facts or phenomena that can be explained by the relativity theory, as in the discovery of a new way of thinking as applied to physics.

"To pave the way for the coming revolutionary changes in chemistry," the speaker declared, "we must be prepared to modify our methods of thinking, probably along lines so prevalent in physics."

Soviet Rule Like Tsar Days, Visitors Find; British Seek Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, members of the Seminar speak particularly of three conditions as sources of anxiety for the future.

The first of these is the return of secret police control. In 1926, at the time of the Seminar's last visit, Soviet authorities gave assurances that all trials were public, and that no accused person was being condemned without an appearance in open court with defense by competent counsel. This is no longer the case.

Apparently, the tension produced within the Communist Party by the struggle between Joseph Stalin and Léon Trotzky has brought about a return to many of the worst practices of tsarist days, so far as police administration is concerned. The G. P. U., as the Soviet police are known, are omnipresent. Secret accusations are followed by secret arrests, secret examinations and secret punishments. Imprisonment and exile are being visited on hundreds who have not been given even the formality of a day in open court.

The result is a general return of terror to large portions of the population. Not only in large cities like Leningrad and Moscow, but in small towns and villages, practically all persons above the mass of common laborers show extreme reluctance to discuss Russian affairs.

Even members of the Communist Party, whose standing would seem to insure their safety, will not talk when there is the slightest chance that their words might be overheard by or reported to the G. P. U. This is the case even when they have no desire to criticize the Government, save in modern details of its program. The impression seems to be general that since the Government has shown its ability to eliminate a man with the prestige of Trotzky, it is the part of wisdom for all lesser fry to keep exceedingly still.

Growing out of this general return to secret police control is the second condition which has shocked American visitors. This is the new outburst of religious persecution. While the Soviet Government has always been atheistic, it has, in the past, permitted a considerable degree of religious freedom. Now, however, atheism is being actively taught in all schools, and except in such Orthodox churches as confine themselves rigidly to the liturgical practices of the past there is an active drive on against all forms of religious worship.

Churches Rigidly Controlled

Many priests of the Orthodox church who have shown an interest in religious reform have been subjected to discipline. Orthodox churches which have introduced new methods of church work have been warned either to desist or to suffer being closed. The evangelical churches have been placed under rigid restrictions.

It is impossible to obtain accurate figures concerning the number of churches closed or of ministers and worshipers sent to jail or exiled. Last year, before the present storm of religious persecution burst, the Government is reported to have closed 500 churches. The number will this year be many times larger. Even in the case of such evangelical churches as remain open, the restrictions imposed by the decree promulgated in May make active work practically impossible.

Hundreds of pastors, evangelists and church attendants have been sent to jail; many of them have been exiled to Siberia, central Asia, or desolate parts of the Caucasas. This is all part of the G. P. U. activity, and is calculated to foster terror by the secrecy and ruthlessness with which it operates.

The third general condition now met with in Russia, concerning which members of the American Seminar express apprehension, is the rapid increase in militarism. It has become part of the Communist gospel that the capitalist states will eventually combine to attack and crush this nation which rejects their social philosophy. All current events are interpreted to the public as preparatory moves toward this coming attack. As a result, not only is the army magnified as the defense of the Russian revolution against those who would destroy it, but every element in Russian life is being made ready for military activity when the prophesied world attack on Communism comes.

Army Service Emphasized

The vaunted "five-year program," for example, is regarded not so much an attempt to develop the economic resources of Russia as it is to make Russia economically self-sufficient for purposes of war. A close study of the five-year program will show that it is the heavy industries, the industries most important from the standpoint of modern warfare, that are being developed.

Three large internal development loans have now been floated and subscribed out of the meager wages of the Russian workers. The impelling motive that has obtained these financial sacrifices has been, in every case, the necessity of making Russia ready to withstand the coming attack. During the recent period of strained relations with China, competent Russian-speaking observers testified to hearing on all hands the warning, "We don't want a war now. But you let anybody treat us this way in 1932 and see what happens!"

Probably the most sinister aspect of this general drift toward militarism is the deliberate spreading of military ideas in the schools and children's organizations. The children of Russia are now being taught that the proudest distinction open to them is service in the army; that the worst punishment which can be inflicted on a criminal is to deprive him of his right to army service.

And the children's and youths' organizations which the Communist Party fosters never cease to ring the changes on the necessity of preparation for the coming conflict. The motto on the flags of the Young Pioneers—the Communist society for children from 8 to 15 years of age—is "Be Ready!" And the members of this organization are generally taught to regard the Boy Scouts as their coming enemies in battle.

It is a rule of the American Seminar not to adopt formal findings. The group which visited Russia this summer would probably disagree as to the significance of many of the conditions encountered there. I think it safe to say, however, that every member of the party has come out of Russia believing that the return to secret police control, the new outburst of religious persecution, and the rapid increase in militaristic feeling make the present situation much worse than that of a few years ago, and casts new doubts on the future of the Soviet experiment.

Santa Barbara Beautified by 'Castilian Castle'

Photo Shows the Imposing Building Which Has Taken the Place of the Old Courthouse, and Which Has Been Erected at a Cost of $1,360,000

BIT OF SPAIN FINDS SETTING IN SANTA BARBARA

Courthouse Officials to Be Lodged in Imposing Castle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—When time has mellowed its present newness and deepened the shadows of its massive walls, the imposing castle (for it can scarcely be otherwise designated) which has recently been completed to supplant the old courthouse here, will indeed be a dramatic bit of Spain in America.

This pure Castilian structure costing more than $1,360,000 and designed by William Mooser of San Francisco, is an example of architecture that fits its environment. The consistently Spanish character of Santa Barbara provides for this building a setting that could not be found elsewhere on the Pacific coast, with the possible exception of San Diego, with its 1915 Exposition Buildings in Balboa Park.

When after an earthquake in 1925 the city found itself with a hopelessly damaged structure, instead of a serviceable courthouse, the Board of Supervisors set about to plan a building of surpassing beauty, which would fit into the scheme of the County Planning Commission for a restored Santa Barbara as a Spanish American city. A bond issue of $700,000 was voted, and the balance was raised by direct taxation.

The site of the court house is said to be on the very spot where the first Governor, Gaspar de Portola, camped with his men on their arrival in 1769. It is in the center of the modern city, and yet withdrawn a little from State Street's busy traffic.

The front of the building, 370 feet long, faces on Anacapa Street, and presents a most imposing appearance. Imagine a hollow square, with the structure erected on two sides of the square and on part of the third, thus leaving ample area for the garden.

All is on the great scale, long, straight lines, massive units. This gives a sense of solidity and permanence and also of restfulness. And the solidity is not of design only. There is also strength of construction, structural steel frame, concrete walls and floor.

CONTRIBUTIONS GROW FOR GALLATIN STATUE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Private contributions of approximately $12,000 have been received toward a $50,000 fund for erecting a statue of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1814, on the steps of the Treasury Building in Washington, announcement here says.

Nearly half the required sum, therefore, is on hand, it is pointed out, since Congress has appropriated $10,000 toward the cost of the work. The statue is expected to stand alongside a stue of Alexander Hamilton, executed by the same sculptor, J. E. Fraser.

DUTCH START SERVICE BY AIR TO EAST INDIES

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—At daybreak on Sept. 12, at the Schippol airport, a regular fortnightly postal air service connecting the Netherlands with the Dutch East Indies was inaugurated by the departure of the three-engined Fokker plane P. H.—Aez, with I. W. Smirnoff, A. M. O. A. Beekman, pilots, and H. Veenendal, engineer.

A large crowd bade the fliers goodby. The plane carries 145 kilograms of mail. It is the first plane to carry goods cargo to the Indies.

DRY AGENT ACTIVE IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—According to the August report of J. L. Osteen, prohibition agent of Greensboro, the middle district, which includes 26 counties, shows a total of 42 illicit distilleries destroyed, 679 gallons of spirits, 22,216 gallons of beer, and 450 gallons of pomace poured out.

Seventeen automobiles, valued at $7406, were confiscated by agents making arrests. The total value of property confiscated and destroyed was $16,717.

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JENNEY AERO GASOLINE

A super test gasoline especially refined for aeroplanes and racing cars—particularly efficient for quick and sure starting. "The Cream of the Crude."

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The Douglas stores are now showing scores of smart, new styles that correctly interpret the new Autumn vogue. We invite you to come in and see them. There are models that will please you....that will match perfectly with your new Fall frock.

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We guarantee that our Women's shoes at $5.00 to $7.00 are made from exactly the same leathers used in shoes you would have to pay $8 to $10 for in most stores. Come in today and inspect the new Autumn styles.

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We will give a high-grade JACK-KNIFE and TROUSER CHAIN to every purchaser of a pair of W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 or $4.50 Shoes for Boys. Made like Douglas Men's Shoes, same high-grade leathers and workmanship. One pair will outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes.

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1. *Mar-not*—for floors. A varnish that wears exceedingly well and retains its lustrous beauty under the abuse of constant walking.
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No single varnish can serve equally well under all conditions. Be sure you select the right one for your particular purpose.

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We have prepared a special folder that gives valuable information on the choice and use of varnishes in your home. We shall be glad to send you a copy. Also a descriptive folder on S-W *Fast-Dri Varnishes* for floors and interior woodwork. Something new and different. Dries to touch in *one hour;* and under normal conditions dries to *recoat*, making possible *two* coats in *one* day.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS VARNISHES

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Rochester-Eastman Team Scores High in Game of City Building

Residents' Notable Civic Enthusiasm Linked With Kodak Magnate's $40,000,000 Gifts Produce Striking Results—He Tells of Work

By TULLY NETTLETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—"I have found the greatest satisfaction in doing things for Rochester."

It was George Eastman, chairman of the board of the Eastman Kodak Company and Rochester's most widely known citizen, who spoke.

"Sometimes," he continued—this man whose gifts to his city include the internationally known Eastman School of Music and other additions to the University of Rochester, a Chamber of Commerce building, a dental dispensary and other philanthropies to a total of approximately $40,000,000—"Sometimes I have heard it intimated, 'You'd better be cautious; don't give too much or people will get to leaving the tasks for you to do.' But I have never found the slightest inclination on the part of Rochester people to lie down.

"On the contrary, every time I have undertaken something of a civic nature I have found Rochester people eager to go that much farther, to do that much more, on their own account. It is a splendid city in which to live."

Civic Enthusiasm Notable

Civic enthusiasm is an outstanding characteristic of Rochester. It gives ample evidence of itself in such things as bringing an exceptional number of conventions to its city-owned exposition park and convention hall. It springs from a citizenship of whom it is said three out of four own their homes. It is broader than any one person or group. A community chest of 97,000 subscribers is a sample.

A city of more than 300,000 people is bound to be more than a "one-man town." Yet there is something of George Eastman in nearly everything that is Rochester, and much of Rochester in Mr. Eastman. The two are inseparable.

Has one heard of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra? It is an outgrowth of the theater and school of music which together represent gifts from Mr. Eastman amounting to $13,000,000.

Is one impressed by the city's extensive park system, covering nearly one-twelfth of the area of the city? Several tracts which form an important part of this acreage have been gifts from Mr. Eastman.

Does one recall the Rochester city manager charter as having been declared a model for this form of Government when it went into effect two years ago? The way for this reform was paved by eight years' work of the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, which received its financial support largely if not entirely from Mr. Eastman though he placed its direction in the hands of a board of other Rochester citizens.

It is a satisfying sort of city for such a philanthropist to exercise his talents in. While many things are begun by a gift from some individual Rochesterian, they are usually carried on by a civic enthusiasm which draws together thousands of the city's people in support of practically any cultural or welfare activity.

City Keen to Lead

"Civic pride here," said Stephen B. Story, city manager and formerly director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, "is such that you can 'sell' Rochester people almost anything for the improvement of their city if you can truthfully tell them it will make Rochester stand first in that line among the cities within its ken."

However important Mr. Eastman may be to Rochester, there are others who figure actively in the city's affairs besides the man who originated flexible photographic film and the kodak.

Frank E. Gannett is prominent as the publisher of a chain of nearly a score of important northeastern newspapers, each retaining its individuality, generally dry and constructive in policy and characterized by a progressiveness shown in the recent experiment of typesetting by telegraph in two of these offices.

Dr. Rush Rhees is known both locally and nationally for the fact that during his nearly 30 years as president the University of Rochester has grown from a comparatively local institution of less than 260 enrollment to a full-fledged co-educational university of broad curriculum and high educational standards with an endowment of $24,500,000.

When Dr. Rhees accepted the presidency it was upon condition that the trustees would seek to enlarge the then small endowment. The university now is among the first 10 in the United States in the size of funds from which it draws income.

Edward Bausch, president of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, manufacturers of precision lenses; George W. Todd, chairman of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, and William B. Hale, president of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company represent other large-scale industries in Rochester.

Light Manufacturing

In appearance, as compared with Buffalo, its sister city in western New York, Rochester presents the contrast between light manufacturing and heavy manufacturing. Instead of steel mills, here are plants making office filing systems, typewriter ribbons, lithographed printing, thermometers and the like. In place of grain elevators there is a busy clothing industry.

History relates that this city on the falls of the Genesee River was once the Minneapolis of a young, westward-pushing nation when western New York and Ohio were the "new wheat country." Though grain no longer comes here in great quantities to be ground into flour, there come annually more than 5,000,000 pounds of cotton and the equivalent of one-tenth of the United States' production of silver bullion, the two to be dissolved into approximately 200,000 miles of motion picture film and other photographic products.

In addition, a Rochesterian will tell you that while his town is no longer a "flour city," it is instead a "flower city." And he probably will take you out East Avenue to show you splendid homes set in carefully-tended gardens, among them the home which Mr. Eastman built for his mother, whose encouragement helped him through the difficulties and reverses of the early, experimental years of his manufacturing enterprise. It is here he invites his friends to hear pipe organ recitals.

A story is told about this house which illustrates Mr. Eastman's resourcefulness and his knowledge of architecture. The conservatory is in the center of the house, all the rest built around it. When the house was completed Mr. Eastman decided he wanted the conservatory made 10 feet larger. Architects and contractors unanimously told him it could not be done.

He worked out a plan himself and found a contractor in Pittsburgh who would execute it. Halfway back the house was cut in two. The rear half was moved back 10 feet. New walls were built in, and pipes and wires were connected so that the family continued to occupy the dwelling during the process. Thus the needed space was added to the conservatory.

Series of Parks Unusual

Your Rochesterian will show you a series of parks in which each park has some distinctive feature, some individual part to play in recreation. Not here can it be said, "When you have seen one you have seen them all."

Genesee Valley Park ,the largest, offeres canoeing, picnicking and golf in nearly a square mile of green where the State Barge Canal opens into the river. Highland Park is an arboretum of evergreens and shrubs with a beautiful "rhododendron valley" and a collection of lilacs that is known far and wide.

Maplewood Park has, in addition to a rose garden, a view of the middle and lower falls of the Genesee. From Cobb's Hill a broad panorama of the city is to be seen. Ontario Beach Park is a much-used bathing beach, while Durand-Eastman Park with four miles of lake frontage affords both bathing and golf.

Thanks to the Erie Canal, opened for navigation 101 years ago and abandoned some 10 years ago, Rochester is probably unique among cities of its size in having rapid transit subway. Reclaimed at the cost of $12,000,000, a stretch of seven miles of the old prism-shaped cut, including an aqueduct over the Genesee River, has been converted into a roadbed for the city and interurban electric cars and its top for about a mile has been roofed over and paved to form a 60-foot highway for downtown traffic.

Thus where not long ago there lay an unsightly and useless gulch, a subsurface transportation system now traverses the city from northwest to southeast. Besides the passenger system the subway contains a complete line to serve adjacent industrial plants, cars being shunted by electric engine from railroads to private sidings. The system is operated by the New Yory State Railways under a "service to cost" contract, and the passenger line gives transfers to surface cars and motorbuses.

In operation for two years, the subway has paid carrying charges on the investment and, in the opinion of city and company officials, has justified the reclamation of the canal and towpath. And in addition, the city now has the State Barge Canal taking the place of the old one.

Also Supports Orchestra

Even more unusual than the subway is the support in this medium-size city of a philharmonic orchestra, which, as an adjunct of the Eastman School of Music, has made itself known among musicians all across the United States for the impetus it has given to the recognition of American talent in music.

This orchestra of 97 pieces, under the conductorship of Eugene Goossens, is not only preparing for its eighth season of concerts this winter, but is also to be the parent organization for a smaller Rochester Civic Orchestra, which will give 32 Sunday afternoon concerts and 32 concerts in high schools, to be heard in the other schools over radio sets given by Mr. Eastman. The Civic Orchestra is a successor to the Eastman Theater Orchestra, which was the nucleus of the Philharmonic until the theater was leased to a motion picture chain for operation.

While these orchestras had their genesis in Mr. Eastman's gifts of the theater and school of music to the community, their support has been city-wide. A company of musical and public-spirited Rochesterians formed a subscribers' association, which underwrote the Philharmonic Orchestra, and this year a fund of $60,000 was raised by public subscription to complete the estimated requirements for the Civic Orchestra in addition to $75,000 given by the school of music and $40,000 in taxes returned by the city.

Personally, Mr. Eastman is a quiet, medium-sized man, whose greeting as he comes into the office where you have been waiting combines something of the studious attitude of a college professor with the firm, time-conserving voice of a busy architect who has just been called from his drafting board and wishes to get back to it.

He thinks a moment before answering your questions, gazing meanwhile out his sixteenth-floor window across the rock-walled and industrialized, yet green-patched, lower valley of the Genesee. Though he was a mature business man before McKinley was President, his face is unlined, as smooth as a boy's, and his eyebrows dark.

When Mr. Eastman Talks

When you get him to talking about his philanthropic projects he speaks more freely than if you try to induce him to talk about himself. Some years ago he said in announcing one of his gifts: "Two courses are open to the man of wealth. He can hoard money for his heirs to administer or he can get it into action and have fun with it while he is still alive. I prefer getting it into action and adapting it to human needs."

That he is having fun with his money is apparent in the eager brightness that enters his searching gray eyes and the softened kindliness that relaxes the corners of his otherwise straight-lipped mouth when he speaks of his benefactions.

It is hardly a smile but rather an expression simply of happiness in living and giving, and it persists even when he tells of some of the obstacles encountered in establishing some of the institutions. One who worked with Mr. Eastman says he does not wish to be surrounded with "yes" men, but likes to have men voice their own views, so he may draw information from them.

Just now Mr. Eastman takes his greatest interest in the dental dispensary. One gains an impression of the care and method in his giving when he says: "I am especially interested in this work because I believe it shows the greatest results in human happiness for each dollar spent of any work I know."

It is said that he investigates an investment in philanthropy as carefully as he would an investment in business to make it produce the utmost results for the outlay. Through the dental dispensary activities it is said that nearly every child in Rochester has had his teeth cleaned, sometimes straightened, either at the dispensary or at school.

Mr. Eastman takes pleasure, too, in telling about the tests which have been devised in the school of music to select pupils for whom it is actually worth while to enter music as a profession. These apply, of course, only to the professional students, not to the courses merely for appreciation of music. Mr. Eastman's own interest in music is entirely vicarious; he does not play, but enjoys good music and believes boys and girls should have the opportunity to develop a taste for it.

"More Intelligent Selection"

"To make more intelligent selection of students who intend to seek a musical career where the enrollment is limited to 400 pupils is a matter of applying the instruction among the pupils to whom it will give the most benefit," he explained.

"To give this long training to people who afterward will find they are not naturally fitted for musical work is a waste. In the case of such a student it is better to learn his capabilities beforehand, enable him to get into some other line, and so save not only the money the school might spend on fruitless instruction but also the student's money—which is sometimes hard to get."

In this last phrase Mr. Eastman showed an understanding of the situation of the less fortunate and may have recalled the years when he was a young bank clerk saving up his first $5000 with which he started in the business of manufacturing photographic dry plates by a formula he had evolved, using his mother's kitchen for a laboratory.

A former mayor of Rochester who was then a druggist remembers how this young bookkeeper used to come in every week to buy two ounces of silver nitrate—all he could afford from his pay envelope—to experiment with. Now the Eastman Company is said to be the largest buyer of silver in the United States outside of the Government mints.

Mr. Eastman's first philanthropic interest was in the Rochester Mechanics' Institute, a trade school to which he still contributes and which furnishes skilled workmen to many Rochester industries. Many of his millions have gone in gifts to institutions far outside the city, such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a dental dispensary in London, and Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes for the education of the American Negro. His gifts in all are calculated at more than $75,000,000.

Seeks 13-Month Year

In addition to institutional philanthropies, Mr. Eastman has devoted a great deal of his own energies in the last few years to arousing sentiment for the adoption of a 13-month perpetual calendar, in which every month would always have exactly four weeks and holidays would fall on the same date and day of the week, preferably Monday, every year.

Frankly adopting this as a hobby, Mr. Eastman has served as chairman of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification and has presented the case in favor of the change before the United States Chamber of Commerce, the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs and other bodies, looking toward participation by the United States in an international conference for calendar simplification.

"Mr. Eastman never merely gives money to a project and lets it go at that," said a man who has been closely associated with him. "He gives personal time and study to every undertaking represented in his gifts of funds.

"All of Mr. Eastman's gifts have been directed in lines with which he has been familiar for years. Appreciation of music has been one of his chief interests since boyhood. He is not a spontaneous, impulsive giver, though he has the faculty of doing a thing in a way that appears daring.

"It appears so because it is actually cautious. He has studied out the thing so thoroughly that he is ready to take a direct method. He has worked it all out in his own mind, has read everything he could get hold of in connection with the subject, has sent others to study specific phases of it and has crossed all the bridges that are to be encountered, before an announcement of the plan is made."

Civic Pride Finds Expression in Notable Achievements at Rochester, N. Y.

(1) George Eastman, Generally Accepted as Rochester's "First Citizen." (2) A Park Scene, One of City's Many Beauty Spots. (3) Aerial View of Kodak Park, Landscaped Grounds of Main Factory (Courtesy Eastman Kodak Company). (4) Falls of the Genesee River.

Rochester to Tame Unruly Genesee River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—All obstacles, except possible legal ones, have been cleared from the path of the proposed river park and civic center and automatically controlled Genesee River here by indorsement of the project by engineering experts summoned by city planners.

Under the plan, the once unruly Genesee River will flow evenly beneath a new park lying athwart its surface, cleaning its own bed automatically as it moves, controlled by a movable dam, to Lake Ontario. Details of the project have been approved in full by John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., consulting expert; Edwin Fisher, Rochester consulting engineer; Henry Howe, city engineer, and Harold W. Baker, commissioner of public works in Rochester.

The engineers' indorsement has given Harland Bartholomew, recently retained city planner, a free hand to map details of the plan in time for his report on a civic center Dec. 1. The river park, according to present plans, will span 500,000 square feet of made ground between both banks of the river and Main Street East and Broad Street. Other plans, as yet undeveloped, call for construction of a new City Hall, Public Library and other public buildings flanking the park.

The Genesee River will flow beneath. Its depth will never be more than 10 feet, except when operators lower the gates of the proposed movable dam three blocks downstream to flush out its bed. Trees, flower beds and shrubs will border the walks and lawns of the new park.

Pay of 'White Collars' Scanned in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"White collar" employees have just been the object of a survey by the Merchants' Association of New York, and an effort to obtain facts concerning salaries for clerks and stenographers disclosed that but one such employee in New York City is paid $5000 a year. Stenographers average better pay envelopes than ordinary clerks, while a senior clerk and bookkeeper has a slight edge on the general secretary and stenographer.

The report says: "The average maximum salary of principal stenographer and secretary is $59.05 a week, or a little more than $3000 a year. The minimum paid stenographers by those canvassed ranges from $17.30 to $28.80 a week, and the highest scale $40.

"Senior clerks were found to receive all the way from a minimum of $20.77 to a maximum of $76.90, the average maximum being $55.02. Senior clerks and bookkeepers rank somewhat below this, getting from $20.75 to $65 a week, their average maximum being $47.29. Ordinary clerkships bring from $18.85 to $27.23."

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The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. If one continues to wear the same pair day after day, the heat from the foot will destroy the leather.
2. Arabia.
3. It was the last of the vast tracts of Indian land thrown open for public settlement and was in the northern part of Oklahoma.
4. From the Latin nux, "nut."
5. Venice.

NATIONAL LAW BOARD STUDIES NEW YORK DATA

Five Members Gather Information at Secret Hearing There

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A secret preliminary conference between five of the 11 members of the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observation has just been held here to obtain data on New York conditions for its nation-wide survey.

In common with hearings already held by the commission in other cities in its preliminary canvass, sources of information and methods and means of obtaining it occupied the members of the commission here, rather than the actual taking of testimony, which will feature later hearings.

Federal Judge William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, who heads the sub-committee on Lawlessness by Government Enforcing Officers, presided in the absence of George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, and head of the sub-committee on prohibition.

The commissioners present beside Judge Kenyon were: Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard law school, and head of the sub-committee on Statistics of Crime and Criminal Justice; Henry W. Anderson, of Virginia, a former special assistant attorney-general and chairman of the sub-committee on Causes of Crime; Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, of California, a member of the sub-committee on Cost of Crime, and Federal Judge William I. Grubb of Alabama, the only member of Judge Kenyon's committee at the conference.

The witnesses heard were: Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney; Emory R. Buckner, formerly United States Attorney; Maj. Maurice Campbell, Federal Prohibition Administrator for the New York district; A. Bruce Bielaski, one-time "undercover" prohibition agent; Dr. H. S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society; Dr. Walter Bingham of the Personnel Research Bureau, and Ordway Tead, industrial research expert.

The commission sought advice on methods to pursue in seeking a natural scientific explanation of lawlessness and in codifying their findings, it was understood, from Dr. Person, Dr. Bingham and Mr. Tead, none of whom have a direct connection with crime or law enforcement.

MOB INQUIRY HELD BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Judge Thomas J. Shaw's inquiry into the disorders in three counties attributed to an "anti-Communist" mob in which three men were kidnaped and one of them severely beaten, was turned into a secret investigation behind closed doors.

The reason given was that some of the persons sought for questioning might not appear after they had been implicated in public testimony.

DOUBLE TAXES URGED REMOVED FROM SHIPPING

Saranac Conference Told America Should Join League's Treaties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—American shipping will be placed at a "marked disadvantage" in the foreign trade field unless the United States subscribes to the reciprocal treaties sponsored by the League of Nations to eliminate double taxation. Such is the contention of Prof. Thomas S. Adams, of Yale University, and member of the Tax Committee of the League, who addressed the 720 tax experts representing the governments and larger taxpayers of 43 states, three Canadian provinces and Porto Rico at the annual conference of the National Tax Association here.

The international shipping industry has been practically freed from double taxation through reciprocity agreements already applied by the League, Professor Adams said, and urged that "we should get in the game." He envisaged a network of treaties in Europe within a few years, eliminating double taxation between the contracting nations and the probability that the same reciprocal rules will be applied to the new industry of air transport. The beneficial results from trade agreements already consummated between European powers, he said, emphasized the advisability, moreover, of applying reciprocal rules to individual American States.

"Legislation permitting the executive arm of the Government to conclude reciprocal conventions of this kind probably will be introduced at the next session of Congress," Professor Adams said. "It is highly desirable that this legislation should be passed and that conventions with the important commercial nations of the world shall be concluded as rapidly as possible."

The aggregate amount of taxes on farms and farmers last year was estimated at about $920,000,000 by Whitney Coombs, Senior Agricultural Economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Coombs said that, of this amount, about 84 per cent consisted of amounts paid on real estate and personal property. Farm taxes for the country as a whole in 1928 were 162 per cent above their 1914 level, he added, but in New York and Ohio they did not rise after 1914 quite so fast as they did throughout the rest of the country.

One of the problems revealed by an investigation, Dr. Coombs continued, was the instability of farm income in every section of the country during the years 1921 to 1927 alongside the relatively unchanging charge for taxes. He declared that "inequalities of assessment have worked havoc" with farm real estate "which, for the country as a whole, has not yet ceased to decline in value," and that one of the most pressing requisites of a program of farm tax reform was a more efficient method of assessing farm property.

"One of the most grievous features of the heavy taxes borne by agriculture," according to Santley M. Powell, manager of Ingleside Farm, Ionia, Mich., "is that the farmer has no power to pass on any portion of them or shift them in any way, as he has so little to say concerning the price which he receives for the product of his labors."

"It cannot be denied," Mr. Powell continued, "that a carefully prepared income tax is the most equitable tax yet devised. Farmers look forward to the day when income taxes will supplant the property tax as the chief source of revenue."

George Woodward, State Senator from Pennsylvania, told the convention he had written a letter to David A. Reed, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, asking his opinion on levying a personal income tax in Pennsylvania in place of the four mills tax on intangibles now in effect there, which, he said, was not paid. He declared that this four mills tax was unsatisfactory.

"My thesis is down with the four mills tax; up with the personal income tax," Mr. Woodward declared.

New York Reports Tax Agreements With 35 States

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York now has legacy tax reciprocity agreements with nearly 35 states, one Canadian territory and the Territory of Hawaii, the office of Thomas M. Lynch, commissioner of taxation and finance, announces.

In addition to Hawaii, the latest to sign the agreement, the commissioner said, are the States of Iowa, Texas and Wisconsin.

Under the terms of the agreement, estates of decedent residents of this state will not be subject to taxation on intangible personal property of other states.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Florence M. Gibson, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Stella L. Giebel, Newport, Ky.
Mrs. Myrtle B. Rowe, Washington, D. C.
Jennie L. Cobb, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Edna M. Malpass, Pleasant Ridge, Detroit, Mich.
J. Philo Strehle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sallie M. Strehle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Alvina C. Fanta, Manitowoc, Wis.
Alois J. Fanta, Manitowoc, Wis.
John R. Krainik, Manitowoc, Wis.
Mrs. Susie M. Willis, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. E. C. Howe, Madison, Wis.
Miss Mary B. Allen, Eau Claire, Wis.
Miss Flora F. Fuessel, Mittineague, Mass.
Miss Marguerite Putnam, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. L. M. Fleming, Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. M. L. Johnson, Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. J. C. Moorer, Jackson, Miss.
Miss Gwendolen Kik, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Augusta J. Alcock, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Percy H. Alcock, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy R. Zellar, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Arthur H. Zellar, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kathryn Rudd, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Fannie A. Fargor, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma C. Brazier, Sabetha, Kan.
Miss Mabel Axelson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Margaret E. Rickie, Croydon, England.
Mrs. Clara von Ette, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Sadie B. Miller, Malden, Mass.
Dr. Loyal R. Hanyen, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Loyal R. Hanyen, Cleveland, O.
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Mrs. C. P. Weidling, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Mrs. David M. Clay, Riverside Drive, New York City.
Miss Doris E. Baker, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Hazel T. Stephenson, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Lillie Fisher, Loveland, O.
Mrs. Carrie B. Chilson, St. Louis, Mo.
Howard B. Chilson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Frances E. Zimmerman, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Carrie Bickler, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Ethelbelle Taylor, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Emma Muehlenhard, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Ellonora Oppenhagen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Andrea Lorenzen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ida Ufer, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Bertha Farr, Poland, Me.
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Mrs. Helen Tibbits, Clarksburg, W. Va.
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Mrs. Charles Sherer, Clifton, N. J.
Miss Marie L. Scherer, Clifton, N. J.
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Mrs. Gail Eldredge, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Ethel Henrick, Surrey, England
Mrs. Julia M. Reid, Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. Ruth P. Wenban, Lake Forest, Ill.
Betty Wenban, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mrs. Luella I. Riss, Streator, Ill.
Mrs. Fay B. Kendall, Hollywood, Calif.
Helen L. Stout, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ada B. Vanderslice, Elmira, N. Y.
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Mrs. Annie L. Jarvis, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. L. Beatty, Tampa, Fla.
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Miss Edith H. Miller, Bangor, Me.
Cecil Lyle Whynaught, Rumford, Me.
Mrs. Eleanor B. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Watson Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Annie M. Joyce, Baltimore, Md.
J. W. Joyce, Baltimore, Md.
Blanche Casgill, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. M. G. Schan, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Vance G. Hall, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Jennie M. Roberts, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hoover's Plans Give His Staff More Space

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Immediately on his accession to the Presidency and his appointment, in the interests of efficiency, of three secretaries instead of the one who had served former Presidents, Mr. Hoover made a rough sketch for the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds showing how better use could be made of available space.

The improvements, which were completed in less than the allotted 90 days with a minimum interruption to business, have resulted in more than double the floor space in the general waiting room by opening into it an adjoining room used by the Cabinet when President Roosevelt had the offices constructed.

The clerical force has been moved into new offices on the street level, space heretofore used for a storeroom, but now changed by removing a bank of earth and cutting windows. A new and more commodious pressroom, from which all press associations and local papers have private telephone lines to their news desks, opens off the enlarged waiting room. Motion picture and "still" photographers who have never before had headquarters have a place provided for them in a good-sized room in the arcade which connects the White House and the Executive offices.

The room adjoining the President's office, which has always been known as the secretary's room, is occupied by George Akerson. This office, the President's office, and the Cabinet room were undisturbed in the renovation.

Interior decorating of the new quarters is still in progress, and no date has been set for the resumption of presidential handshaking with those who bring letters of introduction from members of Congress.

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Toward the National Theater Proposed for Great Britain

By J. T. GREIN

London

THE article which I contributed in the Monitor issue of July 16 concerning "A Hope Revived" of the establishment of a National Theater has attracted the attention of Robert S. Young, a newly elected Member of Parliament of the Labor Party, who is a well-known theatrical producer, a great enthusiast of the theater and who, immediately after the poll, formulated a question in the House of Commons as follows:

"To ask the Prime Minister if, in order to promote the artistic sincerity and dignity of Great Britain and to encourage the best elements in the British theater, he will consider the establishment of a National Theater on lines somewhat similar to those followed by many European Governments?"

Convinced that immediately Parliament reassembles he will pursue the subject, I ventured to ask him to give, if possible in detail, his views on the whole situation, in order that the many readers of The Christian Science Monitor in many countries should know exactly what is required.

Mr. Robert Young writes as follows:

"My friend,' Mr. Grein, has invited me to write a few words on the subject of a National Theater, in view of the publicity which my question in the House of Commons to the Prime Minister has aroused. I am most grateful to Mr. Grein because it is only by constant pressure on the authorities, organized by an informed and determined public opinion, that action will be taken. It is Mr. Grein's job and mine to stir up the necessary public opinion.

"First of all, I would like to reprint the Prime Minister's answer to the question I put to him. It is significant. 'I have a great deal of sympathy with the scheme which my honorable friend has in mind. There are, however, serious difficulties arising partly from the number of similar schemes which are put forward. In present circumstances, therefore, I would be holding out false hopes if I were to answer otherwise than that I regret that I cannot give a promise of a government subsidy.'

"On first reading, this may appear to be a polite but definite refusal. Prime Ministers, however, choose their words carefully, and this answer is an answer to those concerned to get together to hammer out an agreed scheme and to present it to the Government. When this is done —and always assuming that the agreed scheme is not fantastic—the 'circumstances' which now prevent the Prime Minister from promising a subsidy may be removed. In brief, the Government is placing the onus on those who advocate a National Theater of producing a definite, workable and agreed scheme, and of presenting it to the Government for their sanction and action. Only when we have done that can we rightly blame anybody but ourselves for the absence of a National Theater.

"Since I asked this question my letter bag has been swollen with letters from many enthusiasts, among them Geoffrey Whitworth, the well-known secretary of the British Drama League. He states that 'it seems to me that you have elicited a very important reply from the Prime Minister. So far as I know, it is the first time that the door has been left slightly ajar for further action on the part of those who desire a National Theater.'

"The present Government is undoubtedly favorable to a National Theater, both in principle and practice. I do not even believe that Mr. Snowden as Chancellor of the Exchequer would oppose it. He is no dry-as-dust financier, but a man of wide interests, idealism and vision. It could be argued that in view of the terrible state of our trade and the enormous expense of unemployment, the idea of a National Theater is inexcusably wasteful and extravagant. It is a dull and stupid argument. Only those whose minds are stunted by materialism and a false sense of national economy and who have never known the intangible joys of music and drama and color, could have patience with such dangerous nonsense.

"I am inclined to agree with Mr. Grein that an annual subsidy may not be necessary, and is certainly not an immediate problem. Even the question of a grant of, say, £300,000, is not unanswerable. A cruiser costs us ten times as much. I think the chief problem is lack of confidence.

"What proof has the dramatic profession displayed that it is competent to manage such a national treasure and responsibility? Does it select plays wisely? Does it waste money foolishly? Does it treat the actors and actresses decently? Do actors show a proper sense of the dignity of their calling? Is their profession exclusive and well-organized? If not, why not?

"If I were the Prime Minister I would expect satisfactory answers to these very pertinent questions before I consented to place in the hands of the profession the high honor and responsibility of a National Theater. For if the scheme is to succeed it must not be a Government-managed theater. The questions, therefore, which our profession must be prepared to answer are these: What is your concrete scheme? What guarantees can you produce that it will be properly managed?"

Mr. Robert Young privately informs of certain steps which he is going to take. These, at present, I am not at liberty to divulge. But there is no doubt that as soon as the greater political questions are out of the way this perennial clamor for a National Theater will, in the hands of so energetic a champion as Mr. Robert Young, mature into a strong movement for action.

On Record

STILL the aspirations of the phonograph companies grow. From individual records these lively makers of music long ago progressed to groups of disks which made possible the recording of entire symphonies and quartets. The Beethoven and Schubert celebrations of the last two years added impetus to the trend toward lengthy recordings. And now we have offered us the operas.

Critics have quarreled so long about the artistic status of the opera that one can hardly help chortling at the notion that they now have a new aspect about which they may dispute. Having been unable to reconcile completely the various elements of plot, music, settings and performers, vocal and instrumental, the listener is now confronted with an opera minus costume, setting and action. There will be some who will feel that they must question whether what is left is opera. For some auditors the splendid recordings recently released by the Columbia Company of "Carmen" will provide nearly every aspect of a stage presentation. These are the people who have witnessed the work in an opera house many times. They will themselves supply the details from past performances. To those who never have witnessed a performance the phonographic version will present an interesting though not so wide a picture.

"Carmen" is the first of the Columbia company's operatic series. It is sung in French by artists of the Paris Opéra and Opéra-Comique. The Orchestre Symphonique of Paris, conducted by Élie Cohen, chef d'orchestre of the Opéra-Comique, has provided accompaniments. Texts in French and English are included in each set of records.

Fifteen double disks are used. Of course some cuts have been made, but they are infrequent enough and intelligent enough so that in large measure the thread of the story is retained. All the better known solos, duets, and choruses have been included. The excellence of the last of these is perhaps the outstanding characteristic of the whole achievement. The abilities of the solo singers, all of considerable reputation, are rather taken for granted, since "stars" are no novelty. But the swift rhythmic swing of the chorus, their roundness and cleanness of tone, the sharpness of their characterizations are important features.

Of the individual songs, the Habanera, sung suavely by a rich voiced Carmen, the Séguidilla with its zestful rhythms, the Gypsy Song with its dusky harmonies and sunny voices playing about against a soft, tinkling background of orchestra, the Toreador song in full blare and brilliance, and Micaela's song with the salient tones of a flexible, silvery voice, stand out from the rest of the work.

The perennial charm of "Carmen" apparently lends itself to every variety of performance. Its loveliness is nearly as apparent in one form as another, and the effectiveness of the present recording is due to the innate beauties of the score as well as to the fine performance given it.

C. S. B.

'GAS' CUT ANOTHER CENT IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company of New York has just made its second reduction in the price of gasoline within two weeks in Nassau and Westchester counties and on Long Island and Staten Island, with a one-cent cut—immediately met by other companies.

The new price—17 cents at filling stations and 15 cents from tank wagons—was announced, the company officials said, merely to make official a price which had generally prevailed in an effort to meet competition.

CUSTOMER PUT IN SAME CLASS AS BOOTLEGGER

Business Men Advised to Stop Alliance, in Loan Association Address

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"The present turmoil over the bootlegger problem could be solved tomorrow morning if the business men of America would simply decide to quit doing business with bootleggers," Walter F. McDowell of Spokane, Wash., retiring president, told the thirty-seventh annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, held here recently.

"Please remember," he added, "that the bootlegger is no better and no worse than his customers. Is it not also true that liquor and the home have always been at war?"

The convention engaged in a lengthy discussion of the prohibition question, and its resolutions committee tabled a strong resolution in support of the Eighteenth Amendment only when it became apparent that the delegation from Wisconsin would withdraw from the meeting if it were pressed.

The convention adopted a resolution strongly commending President Hoover and the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, for their efforts to obtain permanency in world peace.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 17

Dramatic Sketches

"Show Folks" (CBS). Bringing to the microphone and dramatizing actual experiences in the lives of old troupers. This time, Monroe Silver, originator of "Cohen on the Telephone." 6 p. m.

"Over Alpine Clouds "(MacFadden—CBS). Aerial drama in the Italian Alps.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" (Every Ivory—WEAF Chain transcontinental). The great childhood classic. 9 p. m.

Début of Johnson Musical Melodrama (Johnson and Johnson—WJZ Chain). Beginning the adventures of Dorothy Brent, a student nurse, and Jimmy Otis, a newspaper reporter. 9 p. m.

The Wanderers (NBC Pacific). Comedy-dramalogue in foreign lands. 2 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (KHQ, KOMO). Implied versions of old and new songs. 8 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

George Rymer, tenor; United Symphony Orchestra (CBS). Orchestral feature—Dukas' "L'Apprenti-Sorcier" (the Sorcerer's Apprentice). 8 p. m.

John Barclay, soloist; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS). Trying a few tests on the listening public. 10 p. m.

"Duofold Family" (Parker—NBC Pacific). Marking outstanding numbers for your delectation. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Note Lachaume's "Trianon Suite," of the court of the Louis's. 6 p. m.

"Liners" (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ) A gamut of music. 6:30 p. m.

Master Musicians (WJZ Chain). Conducted by Emmanuel Baer, leading Broadway pit man and sound picture musician. 8:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11 p. m.

"Dream Boat" (CBS). Another interpretation of the "slumber music" idea. 11:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman's Park Central Hotel Orchestra (CBS). Long a favorite in Boston, Mr. Reisman now holds forth in a most metropolitan New York hostelry. 7:30 p. m.

Victor Arden's Orchestra (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). Recalling the past glories of one of the great annual extravaganzas. 8:30 p. m.

"Eskimos" (Clicquot—WEAF Chain transcontinental). We note several foreign foxtrots. 10 p. m.

"Ollomaties" (Williams — WJZ Chain). Two Vallee numbers. 10 p. m.

Orchestradians (Freed-WJZ Chan transcontinental). "1812" Overture in rhythmic arrangement, also "rose" medley. 10:30 p. m.

Charley Straight's Orchestra (Montgomery Ward—NBC Chicago). With Lee Sims, pianist; Jimmie Hatton and Herb Johnson, tenors, and vocal trio. 2 p. m.

"Musketeers" (NBC Pacific). Led by Walter Beban, he of the "talking saxophone." 11 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WJZ Chain). Program to show range of modern concert organ. 7:30 p. m.

Jesse Crawford (CBS). Liszt's "Liebestraum" with Hans Hanke at the piano. 11 p. m.

Theatrical

Vaudeville Artists (RKO-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Half an hour from the east and half an hour from the west. 10:30 p. m.

Two Pianos

Lester Place and Robert Pascocello (WJZ Chain). The "Piano Twins" with Howard Phillips, tenor. 7 p. m.

Aviation

"Why I Fly," Davis S. Ingalls (WEAF Chain). A "low down" by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Incidental music depicting evolution of transportation, direction of George Dilworth. 7 p. m.

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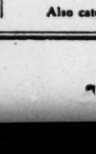

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CARYL VICTOR BY FEW SECONDS

Third Race of Series Held Under Typical Clyde Weather Conditions

SEAWANHAKA CUP STANDING

Yacht and country	Won	Lost	P.C.
Gypsy, United States	2	1	.667
Caryl, Scotland	1	2	.333

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Typical Clyde weather conditions prevailed for the first time since the races for the Seawanhaka Cup started last Saturday, when the third encounter of the contending boats, the Scottish challenger, Caryl, and the defender, Gypsy, took place Wednesday afternoon. A stiff 15-knot breeze out of the northwest suited the skipper of the Caryl, as well as its crew, who were attired for the first time in their accustomed oilskins. As a result the settlement of the series was postponed, and at least one more race must be sailed.

Though Caryl won, it was by the slightest of margins, only three seconds separating the finish of the two boats. Gypsy, though hardly regarded as fitted for such weather conditions, fought closely all the way, and at the end of the first round was 41 seconds ahead. But this was more than overcome on the next leg, a beat to windward, when Caryl rounded the mark-boat seven seconds ahead.

Surprise on Final Run

It was the final run home that brought the great surprise to the accompanying throng of yachtsmen. Side by side they traveled over the final three miles and during part of the time the defender had her prow ahead. But at the finish the Caryl held the advantage, and took the first race it has been able to win in the series.

The fourth race, over a triangular course, will be staged today and if Caryl should win it, the concluding race will come on Friday, over a windward and leeward course like Wednesday's race. A win by Gypsy on either occasion would end the series, as she is already in possession of two races and the series is for the best in five.

For once the Scotch skipper, W. Frank Robertson, really outsailed young Raymond Hunt of Duxbury, Mass., who sailed the Gypsy, and this was especially true on the third leg, when Robertson overcame a lead of 41 seconds and passed the third mark seven seconds ahead. Two criticisms of the experts after the race centered on the decision of Hunt not to cling to Caryl during the second beat to windward, and the failure of the young American to luff for luff with the challenger during the final run home, when leading near the finish

Wind Strong at Start

The wind, out of the northwest, was so strong before the start that both skippers carried one reef throughout the contest, though the wind lightened during the race, so that it might have been taken out on the second round of the mile windward and leeward course. But neither skipper wanted to sacrifice the time this would have required, so the reefs stayed in.

The start, at 1:40, found Gypsy leading by a slight margin, and clever tactics by Hunt forced Caryl to make a tack before crossing, to avoid fouling the mark dory. This gave Gypsy the windward position, and both went off on the port tack, with the water washing over their decks among the whitecaps dotting the Sound. The margin was slight, however, and when they reached the outer mark boat, the American boat turned only four seconds ahead. Gypsy made her chief bid for the race on the second leg, when the setting of her spinnaker to port, while Caryl carried it on the other side, proved a great advantage to the American, so that the margin at the start of the second round was 41 seconds.

A series of short tacks by both without much reference to each other found Caryl gradually gaining, and with the Scottish boat finding the wind more and more to her liking as the race continued, they reached the windward mark boat with the challenger holding the slight margin of seven seconds.

Here again it might have been better for Hunt to have tried to keep the Caryl from accomplishing the final leg without interference from Gypsy, but he did not do so, and though he climbed into the lead during the earlier part of the run, when the Scottish boat bore down to luff Gypsy out of the wind, Hunt was helpless or unwilling to do likewise, and by slow, careful maneuvering Robertson worked up to the finish line by the slightest of margins, and holding the wind to the very end, crawled across with three seconds to spare.

SERGEANT JENSEN WINS RIFLE TITLE

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—Sergt. J. B Jensen, United States Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Tex., Wednesday defeated 1637 marksmen of the United States to win the national individual rifle championship match. He was one of the three men who shot a score of 281 out of a possible 300, but Jensen sent most bullets into the inner circle of the bull's eye.

Second and third places went to Sergt F. Paugh, 114th Infantry, National Guard of Somerville, N. J., and Capt. J. Leinhard, United States Marine Corps, Quantico, Va., respectively.

The match was fired over the 200-yard slow fire and the 200 and 300-yard rapid fire stages Tuesday and was completed Wednesday on the 600 and 1000-yard ranges.

The list of entries for the national rifle team match to be fired here Friday and Saturday, Wednesday reached 112 teams.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	98	50	.662
St. Paul	88	59	.599
Minneapolis	80	68	.541
Indianapolis	69	78	.469
Louisville	68	78	.466
Columbus	68	80	.459
Toledo	59	87	.404
Milwaukee	59	89	.399

RESULTS SEPT. 11

Indianapolis 5, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 6.
Columbus 6, Louisville 5.
Kansas City, 8, Minneapolis 6.
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 2.

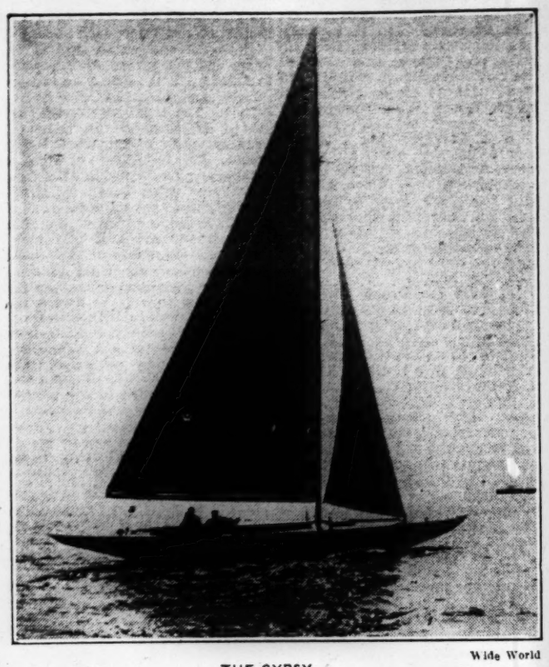
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	99	60	.623
Toronto	87	71	.551
Baltimore	81	73	.526
Buffalo	81	77	.513
Montreal	80	77	.510
Newark	76	79	.490
Reading	74	81	.477
Jersey City	47	107	.305

RESULTS SEPT. 11

Newark 5, Reading 0.
Baltimore 8, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 6, Buffalo 4.
Rochester 3, Toronto 0.

Defender of the Seawanhaka Cup



THE GYPSY — Wide World

GREENTREE IN FINAL ROUND

Ride Roughshod Over the Hurricanes, Scoring 20 Goals to 8

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Greentree team, headed by Frederick W. C. Guest, entered the final round for the Waterbury Cups, the handicap section of the high goal championships, Wednesday, when they rode roughshod over the strong team of the Hurricanes, winners of the United States open championships a year ago, and a finalist in that event, by a margin far over their four goal handicap, the score being 20 to 8. The game was played on International Field, Meadow Brook.

Meantime, on Fleischmann Field, over in Port Washington, the Sands Point four, the other finalist for the Nationalist Open, was administering a defeat to the Roslyn team, 15 to 11, though conceding four goals to the latter team. This result, coupled with the play of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the leader of the winners, makes the team a strong favorite for them to win the final of the open, next Saturday. This match was in the first round, and the Old Alken team will encounter Sands Point sometime next week, in the other semifinal, with the final round schedule to end the season on Saturday, Sept. 21.

Guest at No. 2

One of the leading factors in the success of the Greentree four was a shift of positions which brought Guest back to his old place of the Yale days, No. 2, and sent Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the Californian, who played that position in their open championship game, back to No. 4. This worked to perfection, leaving Guest free to do his best in the various dashes, while Boeseke was far more effective on defense than Guest had been.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., as usual, stood out as the leading factor in the victory of Sands Point, making 10 of the 15 goals for his team, and participating also with great effect in the plays where W. Averill Harriman made the final shots. Only Earle A. S. Hopping was below the form he has showed ever since he was included in the international team a year ago, and with Harriman back to his old-time standards, this mattered little.

By the end of the second chukker, the handicap of 4 enjoyed by Roslyn was overcome, that team being unable to score during the first three chukkers, while Hitchcock and his associates had made 7. But Roslyn settled down to play better polo in the fourth, and three goals placed the score on even terms as the first half ended. Young Aidan Roark, who went in at No. 1, where he had played in place of Harold E. Talbott, in the latter chukkers of the open game, was now fitting in better, and the balance of the team were also showing better play.

Fifth Chukker Divided

The fifth chukker was divided, each scoring ones, while a pair of free hits by Hitchcock and another goal by him overbalanced a couple of goals for Roslyn, putting Sands Point ahead once more at the end of the sixth. One more goal came to Roslyn during the balance of the game, while three in the seventh and one last shot in the eighth gave Sands Point the margin. The summary:

WATERBURY CUPS—Semifinal Round

GREENTREE	HURRICANES9
No. 1—J. H. Whitney	Stephen Sanford
No. 2—F. W. C. Guest, Capt.	C. T. I. Roark
No. 3—Eric Pedley	J. Watson Webb
Back—Elmer J. Boeseke Jr.	Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Greentree 20, Hurricanes 8 Goals—Whitney 5, Guest 5, Pedley 3, Boeseke 3, by handicap 4 for Greentree; Sanford 3, Roark 4, Webb, for Hurricanes. Umpire—Capt. C. H. Tremayne. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

UNITED STATES OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

SANDS POINT	ROSLYN
No. 1—W. Averill Harriman	Aidan Roark
No. 2—E. A. S. Hopping	Gerald Balding
No.3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	J. Cheever Cowdin
Back—A. C. Schwartz	H. W. Williams

Score—Sands Point 15, Roslyn 11. Goals—Hitchcock 10, Harriman 4, Hopping, for Sands Point; Balding 3, Roark 2, Cowdin, Williams, by handicap 4, for Roslyn. Umpire—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	47	30	.610
Mission	46	30	.605
Los Angeles	45	31	.592
San Francisco	44	33	.571
Portland	43	33	.566
Oakland	36	41	.468
Sacramento	26	50	.342
Seattle	19	58	.247

RESULTS SEPT. 11

Hollywood 12, Mission 4.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 6 (11 innings).
Portland 10, Oakland 2.
Seattle 13, Sacramento 6.

GIANTS BUY PITCHER

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Joseph Heving, pitcher, has been sold by the Memphis Southern Association Baseball Club to the New York Giants. He will report to the Giants next spring. Heving came to the Chicks from Asheville of the South Atlantic Association. He has won 13 games and lost 10 this season.

Dr. G. T. Gregg Leads Senior Golf Field

Scores Low Gross of 156 for 36 Holes—Chapman Is Second With 160

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Dr. George T. Gregg of Oakmont, near Pittsburgh, Pa., emerged from the long list of contenders in the first half of the annual United States senior golf championship of the United States at the Apawamis Club links Wednesday, with the low gross score for the 36 holes, which constitute the test, with a total of 156, four strokes under the score of John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., with Frank C. Newton of Round Hill, also at Greenwich, Conn., third, while Hugh Halsell of Brook Hollow, Dallas, Tex., the low man in Class C, was fourth. The other three are all in the junior class, Class E, the second and third men being allowed to enter for the first time this year.

Frank H. Hoyt of Engineers, Roslyn, N. Y., the leader of the first half of the event, fell off badly in his play Wednesday, and was compelled to drop back into the crowd, making a score of 89, as against his 76 of Tuesday, for a total of 165.

The balance of the field of 174, the largest ever to enter the event, will engage in their two rounds today and Friday, when the complete results of both groups will be tabulated, and the many prizes awarded according to the terms of the various competitions.

The United States Senior Golfers' Association held its annual banquet at the Apawamis Club in the evening, at which time officers were elected for the year. Frank L. Woodward of Denver, a former president of the United States Golf Association, was elected president, succeeding Frederick S. Wheeler. Hugh Halsey was elected vice-president; F. H. Ecker, second vice-president; Joseph A. Flynn, treasurer, and H. S. Hamilton, secretary. The leading cards in each division:

Class A

D. W. Whitmore, Siwanoy	202	52	150
Robert D. Garden, Oakland	207	56	151
Dr. Whitman Cross, Chevy Chase	200	44	156
Robert Collier, Dunwoodie	191	34	157
A. F. Huston, Davida	227	70	157
George Wright, Wollaston	218	56	162
Andrew Baxter, Wykagyl	211	48	163
H. W. Chapman, Westchester Hills	214	42	172
W. V. Kellen, Brookline	229	50	179

Class B

George P. Fiske, San Antonio	204	60	144
D. L. Robertson, Glens Falls	204	56	148
Otto Hockmeyer, Siwanoy	185	36	149
Julian W. Curtiss, Greenwich	192	40	152
M. P. Parker, Upper Montclair	189	36	153
F. A. Wright, Baltusrol	200	46	154
J. A. Flynn, Greenwich	224	70	154
M. J. Condon, Memphis	172	16	156
Alexander Revell, Old Elm	184	28	156
Henry S. Pike, St. Andrews	207	50	157
C. J. Sawyer, Scarsdale	187	18	159

Class C

A. R. Malkn, Shore Haven	180	36	144
F. D. Parsons, Springfield	200	52	148
A. P. Roth, Newspaper G. C.	185	36	149
O. W. Gott, Canoe Brook	193	44	149
C. S. McClellan, Pelham	202	52	150
E. T. Tifft, Springfield	200	50	150
H. W. Jessup, Garden City	206	56	150
C. E. Finlay, Oakland	195	44	151
Maj. A. White, Sarasota	207	56	151
W. H. Nevins, Long Meadow	191	40	151
F. G. Hobbs, Oakland	200	48	152
C. H. Watt, Essex County	180	30	152
Charles S. Stroun, Portland	172	20	152
Hugh Halsell, Sleepy Holl'w	164	12	152
F. Snare, Garden City	165	12	153
Dr. W. S. Adams, Garden C.	174	20	154
G. B. Adams, Hudson River	174	20	154

Class D

C.B.Hollingsworth, Greensbg	168	24	144
W. R. Oglesby, Berkshire	176	32	144
O. W. Schaum, Whitem'rsh V	168	22	146
W. E. Barker, Oakland	185	36	149
Wilbert Garrison, Siwanoy	186	36	150
C. D. Spalding, Wykagyl	199	48	151
F. L. Fuller, Hudson River	201	50	151
R. C. Mitchell, Siwanoy	168	16	152
Charles D. Cooke, Arcola	166	12	154
Arthur B. Jenks, Manchester	168	14	154
H. W. Croft, Blind Brook	192	36	156
C. E. Stafford, Arcola	192	36	156
C. A. Goodspeed, Yountakah	196	40	156
F. H. Ecker, Blind Brook	176	20	156
E.W.VanHouten, Houvenkopf	185	28	157
Frank H. Hoyt, Engineers	165	8	157

Class E

Dr. Geo. T. Gregg, Oakmont	156	10	146
G. N. Morgan, Greenwich	180	30	150
G. E. Folk, Wykagyl	169	16	153
R. L. Whitton, South Shore	171	18	153
J. D. Chapman, Greenwich	160	6	154
H. T. Cole, Detroit	171	16	155
S. F. Mahon, Garden City	167	12	155
J. P. Hobble, Sleepy Hollow	180	24	156
F. C. Newton, Round Hill	162	6	156
G. W. Shaw, Oakland	175	18	157
W. F. Whitmore, Hartford	173	16	157
E. B. Dewhurst, Huntingdon Va.	182	24	158
H. B. Newton, Whitemarsh, V.	178	20	158
E. J. Lake, Hartford	178	20	158
F. C. Denning, Fox Hills	181	22	159
D. N. Tallman, Minikahda	171	12	159

SENATORS SIGN COLLEGIAN

PROVIDENCE (AP)—Edward Wineapple of Salem, Mass., star left-hand pitcher at Providence College for the past two years, has wired John E. Farrell, graduate manager of athletics at the Dominican institution, that he had signed with the Washington American League Baseball Club. Farrell says he has withdrawn from college. Wineapple is well known in New England as a ball player and basketball star.

FAILS TO BREAK RECORD

VENICE, Italy (AP)—Cutting through the water at a speed of 92.8 miles an hour, Maj. H. O. D. Segrave of England fell three-tenths of a second short of equaling Garfield A. Wood's world's speedboat record, when he sent his Miss England over the rectangular course today in the opening run of Crown Prince Humbert's Cup.

CODE OF SIGNALS FOR THE REFEREES

Okeson Answers Question on New Football Rules

Two matters of special interest to football players, officials and spectators received the major attention at the rules interpretation meeting held at the Boston Athletic Association, Wednesday night, under the auspices of the New England Association of Football Officials. Walter R. Okeson, commissioner of officials, Eastern Association for the Selection of Football Officials answered questions and often referred to T. A. D. Jones, former Yale University head coach and a member of the football rules committee, to check up on observations made on the commissioner's own account.

The new rule regarding a fumbled ball was one of the matters receiving the most attention. It was brought out by Mr. Okeson that there was a difference between fumbles made on kicks and those made in scrimmage. If a man on the kicking side recovers a fumbled or juggled kick which the receiver has not had "possession" of, he may not run with the ball; but a down occurs at the point where the ball is recovered with the team recovering in possession. If, on the other hand, a player receiving a punt gains actual possession of it, runs and then fumbles the ball, any member of the opposing team who may get the ball before it strikes the ground may advance it.

When the ball is fumbled in scrimmage, however, and is seized by a member of the defending team before it has hit the ground, the ball may be advanced. In reply to a question as to the possibility of a player purposely making a fumble with the idea of gaining valuable ground, especially on a fourth down, the commissioner stated that under such circumstances the question is whether the ball was actually fumbled or whether the runner tried to throw the ball forward. In case of the latter, the commissioner stated that the play could be treated as an incompleted forward pass.

The other leading feature of the meeting was the release of the code of official signals by which the referees can indicate the offenses for which penalties are inflicted against teams that infringe the rules. There are 12 of them, as follows:

1. Military Salute—Unnecessary roughness.
2. Hands on Hips—Offside.
3. Grasping of One Wrist—Holding.
4. Pushing Movement of Hands to Front With Arms Hanging Vertical—Pushing or helping runner with ball.
5. Crossing of Legs—Tripping or clipping (penalty tells which).
6. Lifting of Hands in Horizontal Plane—Player illegally in motion.
7. Folding Arms—Refusal of penalty.
8. Pushing Hands Forward From Shoulders With Hands Vertical—Interference with forward pass.
9. Waving Hand Behind Back—Illegal forward pass (includes ball touching ineligible player).
10. Both Arms Extended Above Head—A score. Bringing palms of hands together after this signal indicates a safety.
11. Hand Over Mouth—Failure to report, or communicating.
12. Finger Tips Touching Above the Head, Arms Forming a Zero—Foul by both teams.

Miss Hicks Still Leading the Field

Has 10-Stroke Margin in Western Medal Play Golf Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLOSSMOOR, Ill.—Although another round remained to be played today in the medal tournament championship of the Women's Western Golf Association, Miss Helen L. Hicks of Inwood C. C., Long Island, had the title practically in her grasp after the third 18-hole round was played Wednesday. Her game slipped somewhat, as she used 83 strokes, compared to a pair of 78s for the first two sessions; but her total of 239 still showed a margin of 10 strokes over the next best contender.

Second place was held by the title defender, Mrs. Lee W. Mida of Butterfield Country Club, three times a winner, who brought in her third 83 card of the tourney. The day's best performance, a 79, was recorded by Miss Virginia Van Wie of Beverly Country Club, former western junior champion, and runner-up for the United States championship last year. Her rounds of 39 and 40 represented a 10-stroke improvement on her previous trip around Flossmoor. Miss Van Wie thereby seized fourth place with 255. She did not have any chance for the title, however, being 16 strokes behind the leader.

Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf and Country Club worked into third place with the second best score of the day, 42-38-80, for a total of 251. Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles, Calif., runner-up in the recent Western championship, was tied for fifth with 256, shooting an 83 for the round.

For the first time in the tourney Miss Hicks went over par, with nines of 40 and 43. This was due to her failure to score a par 3 on any of the four short holes. On the second she sliced her drive to a trap, on the seventh she three-putted, on the eleventh carried over the green to a trap on her mashie shot and on the thirteenth she three-putted, making each of the short holes in 4. She got into trouble on other holes also and scored birdies only on the first, third and fifth. The leading scores:

Player and Club	Third Eighteen	54-Hole Total
Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood L. I.	83	239
Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Butterfield C. C.	83	249
Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches	80	251
Miss Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C.	79	255
Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles	83	256
Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Indian Hill G. C.	84	256
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields C. C.	86	258
Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee	86	259
Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.	84	265
Mrs. Leo Federman, Fresh Meadows, N. Y.	87	265
Miss Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill G. C.	93	266
Mrs. P. W. Fiske, Kishwaukee C. C.	86	270
Miss Gertrude Boothby, Rochester, Minn.	83	273
Miss Florence Beebe, Pistaqua Heights C. C.	93	275
Mrs. John Arends, Kildeer G. C.	89	278
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Calumet C. C.	93	279
Mrs. E. T. Nichols Jr., Beverly	89	279
Miss Jane Beebe, Pistaqua Heights C. C.	88	279
Mrs. J. H. Indig, Rocky Point, Fla.	94	280
Miss Virginia Ingram, Sunset Ridge G. C.	90	280
Miss Hane Weiller, Vernon Ridge C. C.	98	283
Miss Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	91	283
Miss Virginia Vilas, Glen View G. C.	94	284
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston G. C.	90	286
Miss Ruth Wilsey, Bunker Hill G. C.	96	287
Miss Helen Peterson, Evanston G. C.	92	287

WALKER BEARS OUT PREDICTION

Is Now Proving the Star Manager McGraw Picked Him to Be Last Year

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	91	43	.679
Pittsburgh	78	58	.573
New York	72	61	.541
St. Louis	65	67	.492
Brooklyn	62	73	.459
Philadelphia	60	74	.448
Cincinnati	56	77	.429
Boston	51	82	.383

RESULTS SEPT. 11

St. Louis 11, Boston 4.
St. Louis 7, Boston 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 10, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 2.

As a result of two defeats sustained at the hands of the New York Giants, Wednesday, 2 to 1 and 10 to 5, the Pittsburgh Pirates have turned their attention from attempting to overtake the Chicago Cubs to keeping ahead of John J. McGraw's organization.

Early in the campaign of 1928, John J. McGraw, New York manager, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had discovered a pitcher who would some day stand out in the circuit as one of its most brilliant stars. That pitcher was William Walker, secured by the Giants from Denver in 1927 and reporting for the first time in September of that year. In 1926 his record with Omaha was 14 victories and nine defeats and his strikeouts totaled 174. Because of his inability to keep in form last year he was sent to Toledo and recalled this year.

Walker Pleases McGraw

Walker is now fulfilling McGraw's statements about him. Although slow once more in rounding into shape he has apparently hit his stride. His victory over Pittsburgh in the first game of the doubleheader, Wednesday, was a well-pitched game, in which he allowed eight scattered hits and beat Grimes, Pittsburgh's great spitball veteran and one of the hardest pitchers in the league for the Giants to beat. Walker nearly attained a shutout, the one run against him coming in the ninth inning. Walker has won his last three games, one of them being a four-hit game against Brooklyn.

New York has struck a stride which may make it a troublesome rival for the Pirates from now on for second place. A victory for the Cubs, Wednesday over Philadelphia put them out in front by 14 games and they need only four more victories to clinch the pennant.

At the crucial moment, with Brooklyn threatening its fourth place position, the St. Louis club rallied to take two games, Wednesday, against the Braves, 11 to 4 and 7 to 1. It was a regular run around the bases for the winners, every man hitting safely in the first game and all except Pitcher Johnson doing it in the final. The Cardinals used their new recruit pitcher, Grabowski, from Danville, in the first game and he allowed only eight hits.

Five Home Runs at Chicago

With only two home runs being hit in the other games in the circuit, Wednesday, Chicago and Philadelphia staged a home-run hitting contest of their own, five of the 13 hits in the game going for four bases. Three of Chicago's eight hits were home runs and two of Philadelphia's five hits were home runs. Wilson of the Cubs and Klein of the Phillies were credited with their thirty-eighth home runs and Hurst, Tolson and Stephenson added to their totals. Tolson, by the way, who is taking Grimm's place at first base, is hitting vigorously. In his last five games he has made eight hits, including a home run and three doubles.

Bottomley, who tied with Wilson of the Cubs last year in total home runs, made his twenty-ninth home run of the season at St. Louis, while Melvin T. Ott, young outfielder of the Giants, hit his thirty-seventh. This brought the home run total in the league for 1929 to 694. Wednesday's scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	x	5	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Nehf and Taylor; Koupal, McGraw and Lerian. Losing pitcher—Koupal. Time—1h. 49m.

AT ST. LOUIS (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	x	11	13	1
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Grabowski and Wilson; Siebold, Peery and Leggett. Losing pitcher—Siebold. Time—1h. 41m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	x	7	10	0
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	1

Batteries—Johnson and E. Smith; R. Smith and Cronin, Leggett. Losing pitcher—R. Smith. Time—1h. 41m.

AT PITTSBURGH (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9	0

Batteries—Walker and O'Farrell; Grimes and Hargreaves. Time—1h. 26m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	3	10	13	1
Pittsburgh	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	11	0

Batteries—Henry, Mays and O'Farrell; Meine, Swetonic, Erickson and Hargreaves, Linton, Hemsley. Time—2h. 24m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	x		4	7	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Newsome, A. Moore and DeBerry, Picinich. Losing pitcher—Newsome. Time—1h. 37m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	89	59	.601
Nashville	87	63	.580
New Orleans	84	64	.568
Memphis	83	66	.557
Atlanta	77	73	.513
Little Rock	63	86	.423
Mobile	57	90	.388
Chattanooga	55	94	.369

RESULTS SEPT. 11

Mobile 5, Little Rock 3.
Little Rock 4, Mobile 2.
Memphis 6, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 8, Chattanooga 4.
Birmingham 3, Atlanta 1.

FRENCHMEN TO SAIL SEPT. 19

PARIS (AP)—Led by Henri Cochet a quartet of France's best racquet wielders will leave Sept. 19 for an invasion of Japan. In addition to Cochet the party will be composed of Jacques B. Brugnon, Pierre Landry and Rodel. Their schedule calls for matches in Tokyo and Yokohama, with the possibility that they may return via the United States to participate in the covered courts championships. However, no final decision as to the latter will be made until after the completion of the matches in Japan.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS

BUDAPEST (AP)—The ninth round of the international chess masters tournament brought together J. R. Capablanca of Cuba and Rubinstein of Poland, the two leaders, with the result a draw. Wednesday's winners were Dr. Savielly Tartakower of France, Havasi and Steimer of Hungary, Edgar Colle of Belgium and Bosch of Czechoslovakia.

United States Singles Down to the Quarterfinal Round

Tilden, Van Ryn, Doeg, Austin, Allison, Mercur, Hunter and Williams All Advance—Five Extra-Set Matches Take Place at Forest Hills, N. Y.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following the surprising performances of Tuesday, the field in the forty-eighth lawn tennis championship in men's singles of the United States settled down on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Wednesday, to the determination of the successor to Henri Cochet as national champion, and when the play for the day had been concluded, three of the elder generation of the game, including two former national title holders, with four of the newer stars now seriously considered for the succession, also one lone foreign representative, Henry W. Austin of England, remained for the quarterfinal matches to be played today.

William T. Tilden 2d, the leading seeded star, relegated to an outside court for his match with Henry M. Culley of Boston, took matters easy, in sharp contrast to his play against Francis X. Shields the preceding day, and won as he pleased without undue effort, in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6. Frederic Mercur, the South Bethlehem star, also on an outside court, was another straight-set victor, disposing of young John S. Millen of Forest Hills, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Extra-Set Matches

But every one of the other battles, with especial reference to the struggle between R. Norris Williams 2d, of Bryn Mawr, a former Bostonian, and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., were fought with great vim and vigor, and each in turn went to four or five sets before the expected victor could come through.

Jones had to complete his third round match of the preceding day, against Dr. Carl H. Fischer, which was interrupted by rain, before he took the court for his regular scheduled match of the day. This had been in the final set, at 2-all and 30-all, with Jones serving when it was interrupted, and they resumed play at that point. Jones lost the first two points for the game, but broke through on Fischer in turn to tie the score at three-all, and then, after each had won on service several times, broke through on the left-handed player from Philadelphia, with a series of brilliant net dashes, to take the match at 6—3, 5—7, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5.

The first stadium match of the day found John W. Van Ryn engaged in eliminating one of the two remaining foreign representatives left in the tourney, Tamio Abe of Japan. It was a long range contest for the most part, with the Princeton star holding the upper hand most of the time. Only in the third set, when Abe staged a series of rallies that gave him three games in a row for the set, when trailing at 4—5, did the Japanese display any distinct play from the conventional Japanese game. So the first international match of the day that used to be famous as International Day in previous years, was somewhat tame.

Britisher Set in His Game

Then Edward W. Feibleman, whose play this season is far superior to any that the former Harvard star has exhibited, essayed to eliminate Austin in the only other international match of the day. He came close to doing it, as a matter of fact, and only a brilliant recovery of form by the slight young Englishman in the later sets brought victory to Austin. Feibleman ran off with the first set easily, 6—2, and in spite of the best efforts of Austin, who was now trying his best to avert what seemed certain defeat, took the second also.

Austin ran off with the third set when he turned a steady climb by Feibleman, who had dropped the first four games, when the latter won two games and was leading in a third by a long deuce struggle, and then took the set. But the balance of the match, following the rest, found the Britisher set in his game, and he took the two needed sets and the match to preserve his record, 2—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1,6—3.

The battle between Jones and Williams was another five-set match, played under the same conditions, with the elder and more experienced player coming from behind after trailing at two sets to none, only to run off with the remaining sets in all his old style brilliancy. Not in several years has R. N. Williams 2d displayed the tennis he staged in the fourth set of this match, and his play in the final set was hardly less spectacular. First running up a lead of 3—0, and then bringing the set to a close with a love game on his own service, he continued to win every point for three games more, mostly on a single service or return, to lead at 3—0 in the next set. This simply swamped the Providence youth, and though he managed to get two games, when Williams slipped back into a few errors, the former international and Davis Cup captain simply rallied on his service to take the needed games, and the set ended on the eighth game, with only 12 points to the credit of the Yale player. The score was 4—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Seeded Veterans Win

Then Wilbur F. Coen Jr., the latest protégé of Tilden, essayed to stop the career of his master's doubles partner, Francis T. Hunter, and came closer to doing it than expected. Coen won the initial set with a decidedly better brand of tennis than Hunter was showing, and even in the later sets, was flashing a net play and a court covering ability that gave great promise for the future. He lacks a service of any real power, however, and Hunter was able to retain the upper hand against it most of the time, and this finally gave the victory to the New Rochelle player, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

All eight of the seeded players in the national veteran singles reached the quarterfinal round in that event, even Walter L. Pate and Fred C. Baggs, the leaders of the outside contingent being able to halt their respective opponents.

UNITED STATES SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated Dr. Carl H. Fischer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 5—7, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Fourth Round

W. T. Tilden 2d., defeated Henry M. Culley, Boston, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6.

J. W. Van Ryn, East Orange, defeated Tamio Abe, Japan, 6

AMERICAN CARS BELIEVED TO AID EVERY COUNTRY

General Motors Head Sees New Field Opening by German Acquisition

NEW YORK (AP)—Acquisition of a substantial interest in the Opel Automobile Works, at Russelsheim, Ger., by General Motors Corporation last spring was made because of the realization that, despite the "rapid growth of our overseas operations," General Motors "cannot expect to obtain the most possible from these markets by operating entirely from without," Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, said in a letter to stockholders.

Mr. Sloan emphasized that although General Motors enjoys a large volume of export business, "not all of the potential business of these markets is open to General Motors with the American type of motor car." It is his belief, Mr. Sloan wrote, that in so-called manufacturing countries an increase in the production of cars of domestic manufacture is to be expected as the use of the motorcar becomes broader.

General Motors feels, the letter concluded, "that in adopting this policy it is bound to be a factor in the economic development of the countries involved, and in so doing it is making a contribution to the betterment of things in general, for what helps one country helps all countries. In doing this it is in no sense transferring the employment of labor out of the United States into the countries involved."

Answering the question as to the possibility of low-priced foreign cars entering the American market, he said it would take years definitely to establish the feasibility of such an eventuality, and that, in his opinion, "it is impossible to reach the conclusion that, with the quantities available to the American manufacturer, competition from without can ever be any factor whatsoever."

SUGAR SALES REFUSED AT 2¼ CENTS PER POUND

HAVANA (AP)—The executive committee of the Cuban Sugar Exports Corporation, provisionally acting for the recently created co-operative exports agency as sole sales agents for Cuban sugar, continued to refuse sales at 2¼ cents per pound.

An offer by Galban, Lobo Company for 10,000 tons for shipment September and October and at 2.05, free abroad, was refused, as well as offers for 7000 tons by the Cuban Trading Company and 3500 tons by Mendoza & Co. Refusals were made on the ground that prices still were too low.

Investment Trusts Reach Into Billions

NEW YORK (AP)—Three new large investment companies are added to the rapidly growing list of investment trusts in the United States, with total capitalization now reaching into the billions.

These are the United States Electric Power Corporation, to have initial capital of $65,000,000, sponsored by the United States Founders Corporation and several investment banking houses; Lehman Corporation, to be formed by the investment banking house of Lehman Brothers with initial capital yet to be announced, and All-American General Corporation, a $40,000,000 trust to be headed by Mason B. Starring Jr. of Campbell Starring & Co., a New York Stock Exchange house.

It was also revealed that International Carriers, Ltd., one of the largest investment corporations specializing in American and European railroad securities, will double its outstanding capital stock. Issuance of 400,000 new shares will provide a working capital of more than $18,000,000, it was said.

Formation of the Empire Corporation, a holding company designed to acquire controlling and minority interests in public utilities companies, is also announced. The corporation has acquired more than 87 per cent of the Class B common stock of the Empire Public Service Corporation, whose assets are estimated at $35,000,000.

CHICAGO (AP)—Organization of a $65,000,000 investment trust by the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company is announced by Arthur Reynolds, chairman of the board. Stock of the new corporation, to be known as the Continental Chicago Corporation, will be sold in units consisting of one share of common and one share of preferred at $68.50 per unit. Provision has been made in the articles of incorporation for a capital expansion up to $500,000,000.

$2,500,000 Recorded for Press Purchase

MACON, Ga. (AP)—A resolution by the International Paper Company board authorizing the appropriation of $2,500,000 to assist in financing newspapers was read into the record of the Hall-La Verre newspaper suit.

The resolution was referred to in a deposition by Edward E. Adams, official of the company. The minutes of the meeting also were read in part. They said that A. R. Graustein, president, on Oct. 31, 1928, proposed an appropriation.

The minutes quoted Mr. Graustein as saying to the board that "two young men had proposed the purchase of newspapers in cities of 50,000 and over" and that the president favored an appropriation. The resolution of the board on the same date said:

"The appropriation of $2,500,000 gross for assisting in the financing of newspapers as stated be and is hereby authorized."

These developments were occasioned by the reading of depositions.

No, It's Not a 'Loose-Leaf' Porch Shade, but a Book

Quaint Javanese Book Open (Upper Picture) for Reading, Showing Palm-Leaf "Pages" Perforated in Ancient Characters, and Closed (Lower Picture) for Handling.

Ancient Javanese Book Will Assist in Teaching of Modern Journalists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Dean Walter Williams of the University of Missouri School of Journalism recently received an ancient Javanese book to be added to the collection of rare and unusual books in the school's library. It was presented by Ben Robertson Jr., an alumnus of the School of Journalism, who is now living in Java.

This book, which upon casual examination would never be suspected of being a book, is in reality an old Javanese manuscript. Its "leaves" are strips of palm leaves upon both sides of which are curious little characters resembling picture writing. The writing is still quite clear in spite of its great age, and looks as if it had been carefully pricked upon the leaves with some sharp instrument.

A Loose-Leaf Book

More than a hundred of these strips or "leaves" are contained in the book, and in lieu of binding a stout cord is run through perforations in the center, thus allowing the book to be opened for reading without the danger of losing or disarranging the leaves. The "backs" are long, narrow boards, slightly larger than the leaves, which have been worn smooth with much handling.

It has the appearance of great age, and, according to Mr. Robertson, it may be anywhere from 100 to 300 years old, for these tediously prepared manuscripts are no longer made in Java since that country has entered upon the age of the printed page.

This manuscript, Mr. Robertson says, belongs to the Majahapit era, and contains tales of the rajahs. It is said to be the work of a rajah, but is not a religious treatise.

It is written in "High Javanese," or "Rajah Javanese," otherwise known as "Tuan Besar" Javanese. The rajahs, sultans and susuhunans of all the Malay peoples speak a language entirely different from that of the common people. The sultan speaks to his subject in "Rajah Javanese," and the subject, although he understands, replies in "Low Javanese."

Bargained With Coolie

Mr. Robertson purchased this remarkable book from a Madurese coolie and the transaction was made according to the custom of the land. He described the bargaining thus:

"I had to say that eight guilders was highway robbery, that the book was entirely worthless, to ask him if he thought I had the slightest desire to possess such a thing, to tell him that I would pay him one guilder, no more. The peddler, of course, was shocked and grieved—one guilder for such a noble treasure, did the tuan not recognize that it was one of the most valuable of its kind, see its thickness, its dirty age—times were changed, no longer was there any respect in the world for things learned.

"No one was asking him to stay, I had to answer. He left. But came back to offer it for six. I would give him one and a half. And so it went on. I bought the book for two guilders, and he grinned with 'Tabe, Tuan.'"

Mr. Robertson added that his Javanese servant thought he was very foolish to have bought the book at all. The servant upon being asked the value of the book, first counted the pages and then estimated its value by its volume.

WILMINGTON NEGROES ERECT OWN BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Negroes of this city are jubilant over the recognition extended to them by the city in the erection of a community building to house secret organizations and for social functions and public gatherings.

Adjacent to the new hall is the abandoned Howard School for Negro students, which it has been proposed to remodel and utilize as a gathering place for the young men and women after the plans of the Young Men's Christian Association.

AIR MAIL DOUBLES VOLUME IN AUGUST

WASHINGTON (AP)—The air mail set a new record during August, carrying 98,062 pounds of mail, an increase of 59,252 pounds over July. Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown said the daily average for the month was 23,268 pounds compared to 20,605 for July.

The Chicago-San Francisco route with 169,285 was first. The New York-Chicago route with 163,534 pounds, was second, and the Salt Lake City-Los Angeles route with 69,505 pounds was third.

Russia Buys Watch Works in America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American dollar watch may soon become the standard timepiece of all Soviet Russia.

It has just been learned here that the Soviet Precision Machinery Trust, through the Amtorg Trading Corporation, has purchased two American watch and clock factories and will transport them to Russia.

Production of 1,000,000 inexpensive watches and 1,000,000 alarm clocks each year is expected by 1931, the announcement said.

The two American factories purchased were the Ansonia Clock Company plant in Brooklyn and the Dueber-Hampden Clock Company plant at Canton, O.

Simultaneously the Amtorg Trading Corporation announced the signing of a contract with a Chicago company for technical assistance in the design and construction of new coal shafts in the Donetz Basin and in Siberia.

According to Saul G. Bron, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the men selected will constitute the largest single group of American engineers in any one industry in the Soviet Union. The present contract, he said, brings to a total of 28 the number of technical-assistance contracts entered into with American firms.

'Tree Man' Advocates Planting Tree Crop

WASHINGTON—A luncheon was given at the Cosmos Club to welcome to Washington Capt. Richard St. Barbe Baker of London, Eng., founder of the Men of the Trees. Maj. George P. Ahern, retired, United States Army, and late head of the Philippine Forest Service, acted as host and presided in the absence of former Governor Pinchot.

Capt. St. Barbe Baker described how his movement started among the the Forest Destroyers of Kenya. He said "Tree planting is the touchstone of true citizenship. Vast areas of land have been cleared. This extensive forest destruction is having an adverse effect upon climate and consequently upon agriculture. It is coming to be regarded by all thinking people that the men who plant trees are rendering as great a service to their country as those who grow food. Agricultural crops need trees for their protection and to improve the soil."

Following the luncheon Capt. St. Barbe Baker said that he had arranged to address another representative meeting at Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y., on Sept. 13. He will return to England Sept. 18, on the Berengaria.

Municipalities Defy Companies' 'Bluster'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Warning that if municipalities in New York State did not get better co-operation from gas and electric companies and from the Public Service Commission, they must take the problem of gas and electric supply into their own hands, was voiced by Arthur J. W. Hilly, New York City Corporation Counsel, at a meeting of corporation counsels and village attorneys here.

"We have the gas and electric companies with us," he declared, "and we want them to remain. We have no fight with them as corporations so long as they behave. It is our desire to have them continue in operation at a good profit. We realize that a successful public utility company is an asset to any city.

"However, if they indulge in a blustering manner, classifying us as mere interlopers in any and all hearings before the Public Service Commission or in our courts, we may be compelled to show them that the people who presented them with their franchises are their masters."

The meeting decided to name a committee of seven to make recommendations for improvement of the Public Service Commission Law.

Attorneys present at the meeting urged that the law be amended to give the Public Service Commission authority over holding companies owning utility stocks, inasmuch as they are not now subject to regulation.

NEW GASTONIA RIOT NOT TO DELAY TRIAL

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—The action of the Gastonia Anti-Communist mob Monday night is expected to have no bearing on the trial of the 16 labor leaders and strikers charged with murder of the Gastonia police chief, Tom P. Jimison, chief of the defense counsel, announced.

Mr. Jimison said it was unlikely the defense would ask for a change of venue. He also said there was no discussion of this in the conference of the defense attorneys after three men, who were taken by members of the mob to a lonely spot near Concord where one of them was beaten, were brought back to Charlotte.

BANKERS EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two special trains carrying members to the American Bankers' Association fifty-fifth annual convention have just started for San Francisco, where the meeting will be held from Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. The party from New York is making a 10,000-mile trip through the West, including Yellowstone National Park, Vancouver and other points.

More than 250 delegates are in the party, and at the conclusion of the convention they will return home aboard the same trains by way of the Grand Canyon.

BUENOS AIRES PLANS PLAZA

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Señor Checa, Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina, announces the municipality of Buenos Aires plans to construct an Incaica Plaza. President Augusto Leguia has promised to send an authentic ancient Inca monolith to serve as the base for the work.

Fair Ladies of Dahlia Family Gather, in Rare Beauty to Gladden New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fair ladies of the dahlia family have just convened in a congress of international aspect in the New York Botanical Garden, lining the paths and centering the lawns with a burst of beauty that ranges from the midgets of Yucatan to the White Empress.

Notable among the 400 representatives are the Jane Cowl, a newcomer with 1927, which measures no less than eight inches in diameter; the dahlia merckii of Yucatan, which loses nothing by measuring less than an inch across, although somewhat overshadowed by the arrogant 20-foot stems of the varieties from Guatemala; the maroon Mrs. C. K. Walls from New Jersey, the Galli Curci, the belle of Springfield, the Floradora from Massachusetts, and, among the many hybrid cactus varieties, such as the poinsettia, the Mrs. M. B. Hoover of California, named for the President's sister-in-law.

Coincident with this bright gathering was the opening of the gladiolus show under the auspices of the Botanical Garden and the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society. Eight hundred varieties were exhibited, and prizes were awarded as follows:

Silver cup to Mrs. C. B. Barnes, Manhasset, L. I., amateur winning greatest number of first prizes in gladioluses; gold medal to Neil F. MacDonald, Staten Island, greatest number of prize points; silver medals John Scheepers, New York, most artistic display of gladioluses; and Cortlandt C. Barnes, Manhasset, L. I., best three spikes of one variety; bronze medals: Miss Nellie Kuh, New Rochelle, N. Y., most artistic arrangement of gladioluses; Henry C. Wylie, New York, best single spike of gladiolus in the show, and Neil F. MacDonald, Staten Island, best display of 15 spikes of the trimulinus variety in a receptacle.

World Register of Aircraft to Serve Private Plane Owners

'Lloyds' of Aviation Will Inspect Machines for Small Fee and Facilitate Emergency Repairs in All Member Countries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—What Lloyds is to shipping the British Corporation of Shipping and Aircraft will be to the private airplane owner. This body has received authority from the Air Council to carry out inspections of certain classes of civil aircraft for the renewal of certificates of airworthiness.

Owners classified by the corporation have had their machines inspected every three months, in addition to an annual survey by the Air Ministry. Hereafter, the corporation will be allowed to recommend renewal of all certificates of airworthiness so that the private owner will get a quarterly expert examination for the same fee as a yearly one.

The scheme will certainly benefit the private owner who either looks after his machine himself or has only a small staff.

The Corporation's International Register has been compiled in conjunction with the classification authorities in all parts of the British Empire, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and Japan. All civil aircraft in the world are covered except public transport aircraft. Thus, supposing a private owner from England is flying in Germany and has a forced landing with possible damage. He applies to the German representative for a thorough survey, and gets any necessary repairs. The same applies to, say, an Italian flying in the United States or a Japanese in France.

CHAIN STORE GROUP FORMS NEW COMPANY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A further movement toward centralization and management economies and improvements in the chain store field, is indicated in the announcement just made here of the organization of the Chain Stores Development Corporation, a management and holding company. George B. Wearen, founder of the Missouri-Illinois Stores Corporation, a chain of 151 stores recently acquired by the Kroger Grocery and Banking Corporation, is president of the new corporation, which has been chartered under the laws of Delaware.

Although the interests of the new holding company will be diversified, it proposes first to concentrate on grocery and food store chains and will control Standard Dairy Stores, Inc., selling dairy products in New York City.

MINISTERS TO MERGE CHURCH CONFERENCES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A commission of nine ministers was appointed by the Central German Methodist Episcopal Conference here to outline plans for the merging of that body with conferences of the English Methodist Churches.

The report is to be made in 1930 and the merger, if favorably acted upon, would not be consummated until the general conference of the latter church in 1934.

TRAFFIC LAWS FOR ALL CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—J. F. Lymburn, Attorney-General of Alberta, will represent this Province at the forthcoming meeting of the Canadian Bar Association at Quebec, when action will be taken to procure enactment of uniform traffic laws throughout the Dominion.

UNION LEAGUE'S LEASE SOLD BY FAMOUS CLUB

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement of the sale of the leasehold on the Union League Club Building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, to Fred T. Ley, builder, has just been made by Alfred E. Marling, president of the club. The amount involved was not disclosed by Mr. Marling, but it was said in informed circles to have been in excess of $1,000,000.

The club will remove to a new home on Park Avenue at Thirty-seventh Street. In selling the leasehold of the Fifth Avenue property to Mr. Ley the club agreed to give up the building by March 31, 1931, which would be exactly two years after its decision to move.

Mr. Ley said that a "store and office skyscraper at least 20 stories high and perhaps 40 stories" will be built on the property.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Test Near the Goal

By A. W. PEACH

HAL SPENCER walked across the campus toward the dormitory with slow steps. Never in his life had he felt as blue and discouraged as he did at that moment; and it was with even slower steps that he entered the "dorm" and went to his room.

As he opened the door, his chum, Bart Ames, looked up from the study table with his usual sunny smile. "Hello, Hal; how did the practice go? Not very good, eh? You look pretty glum—what's up?" he asked with sudden concern.

Hal sank onto the couch. "Trouble enough, old chap. Here I am—a senior with a chance to win my letter in football—and blooey! It's gone up in smoke!"

Bart whirled around. "No! You don't mean it! How'd it happen?"

Hal smiled faintly. "I've been playing left-half, you know, and I thought perhaps I could make a go of it. Coach Bruce called me in after practice and told me that he had decided to shift me to the second team—"

Bart's exclamation made Hal look up. "He's right about it, too, Bart. He said I was good in interference, but I seemed to have trouble finding the holes that the line opened up for me." Hal shook his head. "He's right. When the ball's passed to me for a line-buck, I get started all right, but then I seem to get mixed up with the shifting figures in front of me and go piling into my own line. He's tried to help me and I've worked hard, but I seemed to be 'hole-blind'—haven't the instinct. So there you are. It's good-by to a dream I've had for four years, and back to the second team where I've been for four years."

"But you're going to stick just the same?" Bart queried.

Hal's eyebrows went up, and he grew pale a bit. "Stick? Sure thing—to the last whistle! If I can't make the first team, I can help a little by playing on the second. I promised Coach Bruce I'd stick—and I will."

Second-Team Practice

Hal was out at the next practice, but in spite of himself he did not have a cheerful afternoon. The second-team line was not as strong as the first, and he had more than his usual trouble in carrying the ball. The halfback in his place on the first team, however, would come boring in, swing his weight in such a way as to pick the hole that suddenly yawned near him, and through he would come, full tilt, for gains. Hal was called upon to do some of the punting, and he was far from a success at that.

So that evening, when Bart swung around on him and said, with some excitement, "Hal, I have a bright idea!" he was a little doubtful of his chum's discovery, but Bart went on cheerfully:

"I went down to the practice, and Mr. Hertz was there—you know, the great kicker they had on one of the old teams years ago. We were talking, and he happened to say that you had the legs and the build for kicking, but your form was off. Now here—why not get him to coach you? Then you could help stand off the first team and give them some practice they need for the Heddon School game!"

Hal thought a moment. "I'll try it, old chap. I'd like to be able to do one thing mighty well, and kicking always appealed to me. I'm game."

So it came about that Hal and Bart saw Mr. Hertz in his office. He grinned as he heard their story.

"I used to punt a little once, and I'd like to see what I can do for you," he said readily. "You come to my home this afternoon and bring a football with you."

Hal and Bart were on time that afternoon and for the rest of the week. Mr. Hertz, plainly enjoying himself, taught Hal the fine points of the kicking game. The results of the hard practice showed during the Thursday game between the second and first teams.

The second team had been driven back to their goal line, where they held the first team on downs. The back who had been doing the kicking had been promoted to the first team group, so the second team quarterback turned to Hal.

Hal went back 10 yards, took the ball and kicked. It went up in a twisting spiral. The first team quarter had come in close, expecting a short kick. The ball went over his head and he had to dash back after it.

"What was that, an accident, Hal?" one of the first team yelled.

Hal smiled in answer, but said nothing. He knew it was not an accident; back of that kick had been hours of hard work and study, and they paid as they always paid.

Three times in that period he saved the outclassed second team with his kicks. The spirit of the team rose, and in the last quarter before the whistle blew they had crowded the first team to its goal line. In that march down the field Hal carried the ball six times, but gained only once; his old sense of confusion, when the figures in front of him suddenly shifted as the ball went into play, bothered him still.

"Lad, that was fine punting," Coach Bruce said to him as they left the field. "I wish I knew some way to help you carry the ball."

"You've tried hard, Coach," Hal replied, "but it just isn't in me, I guess."

The Heddon Game

The last game of the season, the big game with their old rivals, Heddon, came. Hal took his place with the substitutes on the bench, the only senior among them. To win his letter he would have to play one full quarter in the game, and in such a close game there was no chance for him. He drew his blanket around his shoulders and told himself that he had at least done his best.

Amid cheers that swept across the field, the game started. Horton, his own school, took the ball, and its three swift backs drove down the field. Lacey, playing in Hal's old position, shot through the bulky Heddon line for precious yards, until over the goal line Horton went for the touchdown. The point was kicked and the score stood 7 to 0 for Horton.

The Heddon team, aroused, opened a game of sharp shift plays, and before the Horton line had solved them was at Horton's goal. There the lighter Horton line held. Horton kicked, but the kick was short and once more the Heddon team banged its way to the goal line, where again the light line held.

"Our line can't do that all afternoon; it's taking the power right out of them," one of the "subs" said to Hal, who nodded in agreement.

The struggle on the field became desperate and at the close of the half Heddon battered its way over for the touchdown and kicked the point that tied the score.

For the first quarter of the second half the game was even, with the Horton line battling courageously against the heavier Heddon line. The score was held at a tie, then the tide turned. The wearying Horton team was slowly driven back, yard by yard, toward the goal line. The Heddon cheers began to rise in a steady roar that swept over the encouraging Horton cheers. Back the team went, back and back; then five yards from it goal, the battered, grimy Horton line made its last stand. It held. Defeat was held off for a little.

Hal had looked on with his heart pounding. Suddenly his name was called. He rushed over to Coach Bruce, and he heard the coach's quiet voice say: "Hal, go in and see if you can kick that ball down the field! A short kick means defeat. The line will not hold again, I'm afraid."

Hal raced onto the field, reported to the referee and took his position. A sharp signal, and the ball came to him. He kicked it, feeling the weight of his body behind the kick. The ball swept up, spiralling beautifully, point up, higher and higher down the field, then it turned and came twisting down, struck, and bounded back, with the defensive back chasing it, diving at it, to be pinned to the ground 55 yards down the field.

A blast of cheers struck Hal's ears as he raced down the field to the lineup. The Heddon team seemed disorganized by the suddent shift of fortune. They started a shift play, somebody missed the signal. There was a yell of "Ball!" a pile-up and finally, the pile cleared, with the ball in a Horton player's arms.

"Oh, gang, just a few yards—come on!" the Horton leader begged, his perspiring face aflame.

The signal came. Hal led the interference. He swept the end out. Ten yards gained. Another signal. No gain. Another. No gain. Then he heard his own signal. A sense of despair filled him; then a thrill came. The ball came. He caught a break of light before him between the struggling forms. He dove through—nothing held him—driving his feet hard, he plunged on, he went down. "First down!" he heard the referee's clear voice.

Found!

"I found that hole—I found it! I know what the trouble was—I've been thinking of getting the ball!" The thought flashed through his mind.

"Red" Blaine, the end, snatched a ball from the air, and sped on. He was tackled on Heddon's two-yard line. The teams lined up. The air seemed full of noise to Hal, but he could see but one thing—the crouching line in front of him; hear but one thing—the signal.

Three times, the Horton quarter used the other backs; three times the desperate Heddon line bore them down. Then Hal heard his signal; his quarter was using him as a last hope. Hal saw and thought in an instant. He saw the muscles set in the back of the crouching guard in front of him; he thought of but one thing—to find the hole.

It was ended in a second—his forward drive with all his strength, the wall of bodies in front, the sudden opening at the right, the swing of his body, the impact breaking away, the long slow heave that sent him forward and to the ground. The weight of players upon him.

He was a bit dazed and confused, but he had the ball, and the clamoring cheers that beat in upon him told him he had put the ball over.

A few minutes more of play, in which Heddon tried forward passes vainly, and the game was over. Bart was the first to grab his arm.

"Old chap, what a finish!" he exclaimed with shining eyes. "It certainly paid to stick to it, didn't it?"

"It did that, Bart," Hal said, grinning, as he turned to grasp Coach Bruce's outstretched hand.

Up-Aloft with the Photographer

PICK up a camera that weighs as much as a nine-year-old boy, jump into an airplane that rips the atmosphere at 60 miles an hour, grip your camera against your chest, point it down toward the embroidery pattern of the city below, and snap!

This is the daily job of the aerial photographer who produces the fine pictures of city landscapes and country fields which enliven newspapers and magazines these days.

One would hardly expect an artist to be both an athlete and a good air pilot, but these are the requirements for this unusual profession. While map photographs from the air are made with the camera braced on a support, pointing through the floor of the plane, pictures used in publications are usually snapped by a more athletic process.

These pictures are taken from a camera poised at an oblique angle. As yet no mechanical device designed to hold the camera in this position has proved so satisfactory as the human body when it comes to acting as a shock absorber for the plane's vibration.

Good air photographers do their utmost to eliminate vibration as it tends to make a picture "fuzzy." Fred T. Sonne, who has taken many of the published views of Chicago for a leading firm of air photographers, says he gets the least vibration and the sharpest views by holding the ponderous camera against his chest.

The instrument he holds looks more like a cannon than a camera. You may wonder why some manufacturer does not devise a lightweight machine for this purpose, but at present this seems unlikely. The light materials used for ground cameras would flatten in a second if exposed to the tremendous force of wind that batters the airman's instrument. A stout metal casing is necessary, and, although aluminum, the lightest of metals, is used, it brings the weight up to 65 or 70 pounds.

But more than mere strength is needed to take first-rate air views. It is highly important that the photographer be accustomed to piloting an airplane. This not only gives him a feeling of being at home in the air, but it also enables him to judge speed and distance.

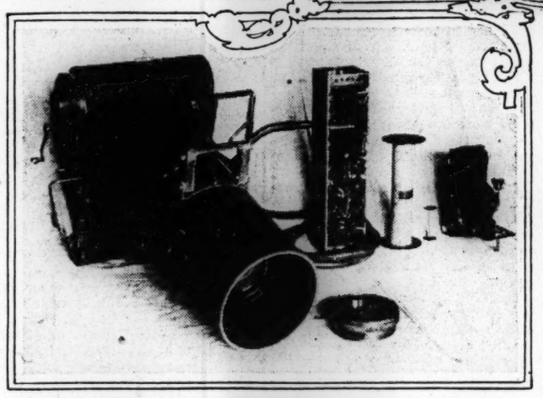
On the ground you can pace off the space between camera and model, step a few feet back if the finder shows that the picture is not properly composed, move a little to the right or to the left. But in the air the photographer has to decide on his composition and snap the picture all in the space of five seconds. If he wants to move a few feet back, he has to start all over again and make a new circle past his subject.

It takes a good pilot to know how to give the photographer the proper position for a view. He might bring the plane to just the right height and distance from the object and unknowingly shut off the camera's sight entirely by the tilt of the plane's wing.

This is why it pays for the pilot and the photographer to know how to work together. Mr. Sonne has had the same pilot for the last seven years. If the wing or the tale of the plane threatens to cut off a view just a second before he is ready to click his instrument, he signals with his thumb and the pilot jerks the obstruction out of the way. Mr. Sonne used to be a pilot himself, and he knows just what a plane can be expected to do.

The man who takes air views must know also the technical side of photography. He cannot depend on the ground photographer's art, because almost everything about the air job is different. He must use a film that works three times as fast as that used by the man on land, and he must catch his view with a camera shutter that winks much more swiftly than the usual one. Even on days we call clear he finds it necessary to use a color filter to shut out haze, and this upsets all the ordinary rules about light intensity.

But his skill and courage have their reward when he gets down to his laboratory on the field and brings out from his dark room views that enable thousands to see what they never saw before, their own city with an aviator's eye.



© Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

Upper Right—Fred T. Sonne at the Camera With His Pilot, Walter Myer. Lower Left—The Air Camera Contrasted in Size With the Ordinary Ground Camera. (The Box and Tube Between Them is an Annex to the Air Camera. It Keeps the Big Films Taut.)

The Little Men of the Trees

"We Are One"

NOT the "little men" of legendary times who used to make folk cry "we daren't go a'hunting," but quite modern little men who wander through the forest lands and help to appreciate and enhance its natural beauties.

The Men of the Trees, to give it the correct title, is an association, which has for its practical aims the planting and caring of trees, and for its underlying ideals, co-operative brotherhood and the creation of a high standard of citizenship.

Above all, the association is working to enlist the enthusiasm of the young folks—the Little Men of the Trees—for an ideal which has for its basis a living belief in the oneness of mankind. The planting of a tree may be regarded as merely a practical deed, but the unselfish care of each plantation teaches a good deal more than mere forestry.

Origin

The movement was first started among African tribesmen in the Highlands of Kenya Colony by Mr. R. St. Barbe Baker, Assistant Conservator of Forests. The interest of these native tribesmen is hard to enlist, but the denuding and destroying of the forests in the district was too serious to be passed over. Anxious to find some means of getting them together and convincing them of the necessity of protecting and loving their native trees, Mr. Baker hit upon a plan.

The native love of dancing is well-known and they were invited to give a performance. At its conclusion and before they dispersed, Mr. Baker told them of his wish for the younger members to become Little Men of the Trees. They must promise to take care of trees everywhere, undertake to plant 10 trees a year, and to this was added the golden rule that they must do one good deed a day.

The natives were completely won over, and the first enrollment of Little Men of the Trees was a great success. An insignia, or badge, was made consisting of a bracelet of dried grass, and worn on the left arm.

The Association of the Men of the Trees has now come into being in London, England, and the younger members wear as a badge of their order a little green shield, in the center of which is the design of a small green tree, which below are the words "We are one." In addition to this the members when they meet exchange a small sign to show that they belong to the same co-operative brotherhood.

The Association's Work

The association works for the reafforestation of denuded lands, helps to undertake the management of existing forests so they may best serve permanent needs, and assists the development of community forests and forest recreation grounds, which are an ever-growing need in the social development of a nation. The Little Men of the Trees also try to bring the duty of planting to the notice of landowners, and wherever they will lend suitable space, the planting and care of the trees are undertaken by the boys of the district under skilled supervision.

The object of the Association of the Men of the Trees is primarily to educate public opinion on the needs of forestry throughout the world, and it is to the rising generation that those interested in this movement hopefully look to uphold this ideal.

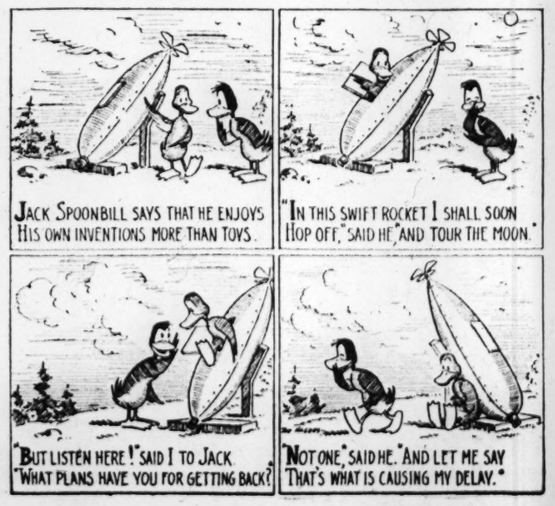
Key to Cosmos Club Puzzle

The name of the river Benny found was the Colorado River in the State of Texas.

The black squares of the map should be filled as follows:

COAL
COTTON
LAREDO
FORT WORTH
RIO GRANDE
AUSTIN X
DALLAS A
HOUSTON S

The Adventures of Waddles


JACK SPOONBILL SAYS THAT HE ENJOYS HIS OWN INVENTIONS MORE THAN TOYS.
"IN THIS SWIFT ROCKET I SHALL SOON HOP OFF," SAID HE, AND TOUR THE MOON.
"BUT LISTEN HERE!" SAID I TO JACK. "WHAT PLANS HAVE YOU FOR GETTING BACK?"
"NOT ONE," SAID HE. "AND LET ME SAY THAT'S WHAT IS CAUSING MY DELAY."

Books for the "Hobby" Shelf

NOT only boys and girls but adults interested in this subject will find enjoyment in **"The Boys' Book of Stamp Collecting,"** by Douglas B. Armstrong. The book is well illustrated, and includes the manufacture and history of postage stamps, as well as special collections and good general advice for the enthusiast in stamp collecting.

There are many interesting books which give directions for the making and working of puppets and performances in which they are used, with puppet plays for children. A practical book, which contains five simple plays, directions for making marionettes and a stage, and notes on production, is titled, **"A Book on Marionette Plays,"** written by Anne Stoddard and Tony Sarg.

A book that is full of ideas for producing marionette shows, peep-shows, and shadow pictures, as well as representing living pictures, giants and dwarfs, circus performers, etc., is **"The Boy Showman and Entertainer,"** by A. Rose. **"Heroes of the Puppet Stage,"** by Madge Andersen, gives the history of puppet shows and the development of the typical puppet characters. Directions are given for working puppets and giving performances. **"The Land of Punch and Judy,"** written by Mary Sheldon Stewart and illustrated by Mary B. Chisholm, from her own puppets, contains several interesting puppet plays for children.

"Creative Music in the Home," written by Mrs. Satis Coleman, opens the family eyes to the pleasure and profit in having a home-devised orchestra, as well as to the benefit and pleasure in finding music in commonplace things. This fine book explains how to make instruments, how to play them, and what to play. The illustrations and photographs, of which there is a good collection, add greatly to the usability of the book. Another book by Mrs. Coleman is called **"Creative Music for Children,"** and deals with a plan of training on the natural evolution of music, including the making and playing of instruments, dancing, singing and poetry.

"Drawing Made Easy" and **"What to Draw and How to Draw It,"** by Edwin George Lutz, will give much pleasure to all children interested in drawing. The method used consists of only the simplest lines and geometric figures, and is planned for children to the age of 12 years. However, boys and girls of any age will enjoy the book and find it helpful and good fun.

"The Way to Sketch," by Vernon Blake, is especially for water-color work, and gives principles of perspective in landscape painting. A simple and rapid method of acquiring a form of expression for children and adults who love drawing is given in **"A Method for Creative Design,"** by Adolfo Best-Maugard.

Conundrums, riddles, puzzles and games are the subjects of many good books which give enjoyment. **"Suppose We Play,"** by Imogen Clark, is for younger children, and contains indoor and outdoor games, as well as riddles, puzzles and charades. **"Riddles in Rhymes, Charades, Old and New,"** by LeBaron Briggs, is for older children. **"Conundrums, Riddles, Puzzles and Games,"** written by S. J. Cutter, contains more than 1000 riddles and games, as well as many valuable suggestions.

Among the books on the care of pet animals is **"The Puppy Book,"** by Robert Lemmon, which tells all about the care and training of puppies. Another valuable book is Constance Johnson's **"When Mother Lets Us Keep Pets."** This includes good advice on the care and training of dogs, cats, canaries, etc., and also on the care of fish and an aquarium. In **"Our Humble Helpers,"** by Jean Henri Fabre, the author discusses chickens, ducks, geese, horses and other domestic animals. Still another fine book on the training and care of household pets is **"Pets for Boys and Girls,"** written by A. J. Macself.

An Idea From Poland

The taxi drivers in Poland have been studying other languages than their own, with a view to being of greater assistance to foreign visitors to the country.

Each driver will, therefore, in future display a flag in his cab window to indicate that he speaks English, French or German (sometimes all three) as well as his own language. A visitor can then select the man who will be familiar with his mother tongue.

The Mail Bag

Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Editor:

The holidays are nearly over and school will soon be in full swing, bringing plenty of hard work and a great deal of enjoyment. One of the functions early in the year which is eagerly looked to by the pupils of our post-intermediate is the tournament. I guess you are wondering what it is. It has been a custom in school for many years now, and I am not sure of its origin.

All the pupils of the post-intermediate (which is divided into three years—the fourth, fifth and sixth) take part. Each year works alone under the leadership of the head prefect, and a list of events is drawn up. Here are some of them—a dance, vocal solo, piano solo, recitation, burlesque, teaching skit and a blackboard sketch. Opposite each event the period of time allowed is noted, and strict attention must be paid to this, for events which take longer than the time allowed are disqualified, and bang goes 10 precious points! The time varies from three to six minutes for each event.

The recitation and vocal and piano solos present little difficulty, provided you have those who can sing and recite. The others, however, are not so simple, for they have to be original. The dance is fun! You can imagine the fixes we get into trying to connect the different steps we know and to make them into a fairly smooth movement! To write a teaching skit one must be full of originality and humor. All kinds of schoolroom jokes are collected and worked into it—the more the merrier! The burlesque offers great opportunities for budding Mark Twains and Shakespeares! The forum scene in "Julius Cæsar" and scenes from "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" are the favorite ones for parody.

This list of events is issued about three weeks beforehand and different rooms are allotted to the different years for use after school hours.

On the night of the tournament the room is packed with enthusiastic former pupils and excited present ones. The mighty sixth year is confident of doing well, while the fourth trembles in its shoes, for this is its first attempt. A committee of teachers act as judges and enjoy the fun as much as any when they see their pet phrases or actions imitated by amateur comedians.

There is a tense excited silence while the marks are added up and then a loud burst of cheering when the winners are announced. Speeches are made and a vote of thanks proposed to those who assisted; the room empties quickly, and winners and losers go home arm-in-arm, thoroughly satisfied with the evening's work.

I do not know of any other school where they have such a custom, but if any who do should chance to read this I should love to hear from them.

My Mail-Bag correspondence is limited to the United States, so I would like to hear from any other countries, especially Canada, Africa, and Australia. I am 17. Agnes S.

[A most interesting letter, Agnes! Will other Mail-Baggers please note, and send in descriptions of unusual school projects and tournaments.—Ed.]

Amsterdam, Holland

Dear Editor:

I read a copy of your paper and saw that there was a section in it for correspondence with other countries for American boys and girls. I'm the secretary of a club in Holland, and as many of the members would like to correspond with boys and girls in America (17-21 years), I should be very much obliged if you placed my name in your paper with the invitation to those who are interested to send their letters to my address. Then I'll distribute the letters among our members. J. C. E.

[Here is a splendid opportunity for boys and girls who are particularly looking for correspondents in Holland. —Ed.]

Altona, Germany

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to The Christian Science Monitor. I dwell in Altona. Altona is a little town near Hamburg. Do you know Hamburg? I suppose so. In the School of Trade and Commerce I have a friend. This friend told me of The Christian Science Monitor. He has already a friend in America who writes him long letters. Now I also wish to get a friend in America (15 years and upward). I am 17 years old. Please mediate a correspondence between me and my future friend.

Walter L.

[We shall enjoy acting as "mediator," Walter. And we paid our first visit to Hamburg this summer.—Ed.]

Breslau, Germany

Dear Editor:

I have read in The Christian Science Monitor that German boys may correspond with Americans. Perhaps you can help me find American friends to correspond with. I should be very much obliged to you, dear Editor.

I am just 19 years old and live in Breslau, Silesia (southeast of Germany). Our town is situated on the River Oder and has 600,000 inhabitants. With many thanks to you, dear Editor,

Hans M.

Waverley, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward the inclosed letter to Peggy C. of Liverpool, Eng.? She is the only correspondent I have outside the United States.

I enjoy the Monitor very much. Aren't we going to have Current Events any more? It surely helps me in my school work.

We live in Waltham, the "Watch City." It has a population of about 38,000 people. A point of interest is Norumbega tower, named after a fabulous city, said by early explorers to be located in New England.

Lillian E.

[Yes, "Current Events" will start again next week, Lillian.—Ed.]

Winnipeg, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have read the Monitor for about three years and find it a great help in my school work. I live in Winnipeg, which has a population of about 200,000 people. It is situated on the intersection of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. It grew up here because the fur traders wished to obtain trade from both the Indians of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. After the railway passed through Winnipeg, it grew to be the largest city in Manitoba. It is now the greatest railway center in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railways here have the largest yards owned by any one company in the world.

St. Boniface, a city largely settled by French-Canadians, with a population of about 14,000 people, is situated directly across the Red River from Winnipeg. It is called the "Cathedral City" because of its beautiful cathedral.

Winnipeg has beautiful parks. The largest and most beautiful is Assiniboine, situated on the Assiniboine River. It contains 282 acres, zoological gardens, conservatory and palm-house. They are building a new pavilion there now. Winnipeg also has large flour mills and meat packing plants, because so much grain and so many cattle pass through here.

I am 14 years old and should like to correspond with some boy of my own age or older. I should like letters from any part of the British Empire or the United States.

Norman C.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my gratitude to the Monitor for all the lovely articles it has published. It has helped me in many a difficulty. I like to read the Home Forum, A Word a Day, I Record Only Sunny Hours, The Young Folks' Page, and Musical Events. I like sports of all kinds, and I play the violin and piano. I love the violin and hope some day to become a professional musician.

Tacoma is located on the Puget Sound or Commencement Bay and is 111 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is known as one of the lumber capitals of the world. Boats come in and load lumber and many other things and take them all over the world. It has many manufacturing concerns, and one thing above all—we have the cheapest water and electricity power in the United States. We have a good airport, too.

I would love to hear from girls my age (16), living in the Hawaiian Islands, France, Spain, Poland, or in Rio de Janeiro and other cities in South America. I will gladly exchange photos and will send post cards and other things of our city. I should love to hear from anyone who cares to write to me. Helen S.

Sedalia, Missouri

Dear Editor:

To the Mail Bag I owe some of my happiest hours. This summer my sister and I each met one of our Mail Bag friends. It is so interesting I wish every Mail Bagger could have that pleasure. Our first experience was when my first correspondent drove through Sedalia on her way to Colorado. It was arranged so we could meet and we enjoyed every minute of our short time together.

Last month my sister and I went to visit my sister's Mail Bag friend. She lives on a large farm called "Innisfail" in Kentucky. It is very beautiful, with its hills and valleys, and the Ohio River is just a little way from the house. It was a very interesting place, especially to us, as we had never been on any sort of farm before. Do you not think our meetings were interesting?

I enjoy the Monitor very much. I am saving parts of it that will help me in school work next year. I should enjoy having more correspondents between 14 and 15 years of age. I am interested in music and have studied piano for five years. Eva S.

[Most interesting, Eva, and we hope you will enjoy many more.—Ed.]

Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Editor:

I am 13 years old and will be in the eighth grade when school opens in September. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School and Church since I was about 5 years old. We have services in a hall, which is always crowded.

I like to write and wish to carry on regular correspondence with boys anywhere, especially in the western parts of the United States. I will gladly answer any letter that I receive. I draw and make cartoons and read many books.

We live near one of the largest railway shops in America, located in Spencer on the Southern Railway line, and I should be glad to tell anyone about it. I sell magazines for the Curtis Publishing Company and hope other boys who sell them will write to me. Raymond F.

Peoria, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Since this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I should like to mention how much I appreciate and enjoy the Monitor, which, I think, is the most educational, peace-bringing and entertaining newspaper in the world. Although we have been taking the Monitor for some time, I started reading it only a few months ago. Now I eagerly watch for it each day. I find the "Quotation for Today" very helpful, and I especially enjoy the column I Record Only the Sunny Hours.

Of course I enjoy the Mail Bag exceedingly, and my only regret is that it is not in every day. However, I am very grateful that we have it as often as we do. I am at present saving the One Minute Biographies and the historical articles that are being published during the months of July and August. I also find the Parent Column very interesting, and I am looking forward to the day when I shall be able to correspond with those who write to it.

While in Boston, a year ago, I had the very interesting and unforgettable experience of a visit to the Christian Science Publishing Society, where I saw the various offices, the mailing room, where Monitors are mailed to the many countries of the world, and I also saw an original sketch of the much-loved Saubs.

Peoria, which is situated on the beautiful Illinois River, is a city of many pretty homes, and it has several parks, beautiful because of their natural scenery. I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, here. I will be 17 years old in October and I am a junior in high school. I am especially interested in journalism, nature and photography. I think it would be very interesting to exchange snapshots. I am a Girl Reserve and would enjoy hearing from another Girl Reserve, although letters from girls either from far or near will be welcome, and I shall try to answer them promptly.

Adene L.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been a great help to me in my school work, especially the Book Reviews and One Minute Biographies. Our school subscribes to the Monitor and it is used in all of the Current Event classes.

I am just 13 and graduated from grammar school in June. I should like to correspond with girls about my age. I like to read and write stories and poems, which I read to my younger brother and sisters. I am keeping a scrapbook in which I paste all of the letters written to the Mail Bag, for I find them very interesting.

Barbara W.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I have just returned from a trip to Yosemite with my Daddy, Mother, and Grandmother. While we were there, we saw the fire fall every night at 9 o'clock. It is a great bonfire that is thrown down a height of 3200 feet over the mountain side. One day we drove up to Glacier Point where they throw the fire over and it surely is a wonderful sight to look down in the valley from there.

I have many interesting things to write about but I don't want to make my letter too long.

I should like to correspond with a girl in any foreign country. I am 11 years old. Wynona E.

Cleopatra Explains Herself

For many years Cleopatra's Needle, an ancient obelisk, has stood overlooking London on the banks of the Thames, and thousands of passers-by have pondered the meaning of the hieroglyphics carved thereon. The London County Council has now decided to fix a bronze tablet, which will make everything clear, at the base of the monument.

Nearly 3500 years ago Thothmes III, one of the Pharaohs, raised this obelisk in the Temple on On at the third celebration by him of the Sed Festival.

The central hieroglyphics on the part facing Whitefriars record this, while the signs on the front and back give prayers that many such festivals may be celebrated by Thothmes, and that his name may be established in the great temple with more and more sovereignty.

The sacrifices of Thothmes on the altar of On are recorded on the part of the obelisk that faces the great historic shrine of Britain—Westminster Abbey.

A more worldly Pharaoh followed Thothmes. This was Rameses II, and he added to the first inscriptions the record of his own prowess in battle.

So this interesting monument that has come down from "far away and long ago" will at last be able to explain itself to the modern world.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Professing Profession

COLLEGE professors are not the only class of persons whom we regard as essentially absurd. Ask the regular peruser of humorous "colyumes" or of colored Sunday Supplements—ask anyone, in short, who gets his daily laughter fresh from the great national manufactories, and he will tell you that, although the Typical College Professor is indeed the most laughable man on earth, yet he has good company and even some rivals. In case you do not already realize the fact, he will inform you that the members of several professions are so naturally and spontaneously ridiculous that the mere mention of them—at any rate on the proper occasions and among people who take a normal view of such matters—is sufficient to rouse glad and heart-easing mirth. If you press him for details he will tell you that these ever-laughable persons, arranged in the order of risibility, are the Typical College Professor, the Preacher, the Poet and the Painter. (You must not suspect him of deliberate alliteration. If all the ludicrous professions happen to begin with the letter "P" that is no affair of his.)

Still, the Typical College Professor heads the list. Painters and Poets and Preachers are indeed delightful, but he is beneficent; our laughter at them is like a steady spanking breeze, but when his name is mentioned it rises to a gale. And if I ever have the good fortune to meet a Typical College Professor—I have been hopefully searching for one these many years, but thus far in vain—I shall certainly say to him that this wonderful faculty he has of amusing his fellow men and driving dull care away ought certainly to ameliorate and cheer his otherwise unenviable lot. Professional clowns and jokesmiths, we are told, lie awake nights thinking up new ways of making people laugh. But here is a man who does it naturally, without effort or forethought, even without knowing how he does it, as a bird sings. Although seldom witty in himself, he is at any rate the better half of a Falstaff, being so obviously "the cause that wit is in other men."

If my own experience goes for anything, Typical College Professors seem to be excessively rare, and I simply do not understand how it is that cartoonists and the concocters of Columns enjoy so much better luck than I have had in tracking him to his secret haunts. Not only are they acquainted with the minutiæ of his personal appearance—with his long hair, ancient garb, enormous spectacles, and faithful umbrella—but they have caught the very trick of his speech, abounding in Greek and Latin derivatives; they have exact information concerning his so-called bank account and also about his exiguous and somewhat chaotic domestic arrangements. But I, as I have already confessed, have never actually seen a Typical College Professor. Far be it from me to hint that he is a mere myth perpetrated by professional humorists who once sat rather uneasily in college classrooms and who are now "getting even." Neither do I suggest that our gibes at him are actuated by the excellent democratic determination to prove that everyone who pretends to more knowledge than we have must be a fool. No, it is simply that I have no luck. Approximations to the Typical College Professor I have indeed encountered—hints and adumbrations of him, preliminary sketches—but never the thing itself, the pure and quintessential.

Now I surmise that it must be one of the less agreeable experiences of the ordinary and nontypical professor to find that nearly everyone regards him as completely and perfectly typical. No one ever wants to be a typical anything, if you stop to consider it—a typical poet or athlete or king or bishop or even business man; what we want, and should want, is to be individuals, and to be regarded as such. The professor is balked in this normal human wish. Ninety-nine persons accept their opinions of him with perfect docility from the cartoons and the comic supplement for one who has actually seen a professor and has therefore discovered that he has recognizable human traits. The actual professor may be intensely "practical," but he is regarded inevitably as a dreamer; he may be crammed with facts, but he is always treated as an idle theorist; he may have memorized all the baseball scores of the last decade, but people will not abandon their conviction that he cares for nothing except Etruscan Epigraphy or the dynasties of the Pharaohs. All this, I should imagine, might be a little hard.

There is, in fact, a college professor of my intimate acquaintance—quite an ordinary college professor and not "typical," so far as I can see, at all—who has taken it very hard indeed. Again and again I have urged this man to see the situation, so to speak, "in the round" and in relation to what he knows of human nature. I point out to him most cogently and clearly that the great dear Public simply has to think in terms of types because such thinking saves time and energy. I ask him to draw a little upon his not wholly deficient funds of humor; and occasionally he does draw a drop or two, smiles a wan smile, and then relapses into gloom. Nothing helps him permanently. He has come to abhor the very title of "Professor," and he is never more happy than when he has slunk away into some still backwater of society where he feels sure for a time that the hated syllables cannot pursue him. So much for the prefix of his name, but the full measure of his woe is not yet revealed. This same man of whom I speak once spent two laborious years in adding to his name the suffix "Ph. D.," and the suffix also clings like a burr. He pulls it off, dashes it down and treads on it, but before he has moved ten paces some well-intentioned person has run up behind him and has said—not to overwork the metaphor—"your title, Sir!" You should see how his eyes light up when he sees himself spoken of in print, or hears himself addressed in speech, not as "Professor — —" nor as "— —, Ph. D.," nor yet as "Professor — —, Ph. D., but simply as "Mr. — —"! That light of joy in his look signifies that he has managed to scale the two huge walls with broken glass on top that have so long sundered him from his fellow men and is once more disporting himself, no longer a Professor and as though he had never been a Ph. D., in the blessed level fields of the Misters.

It is a strange thing, you say, that a man should work so hard to acquire titles which, once they are secured, he works perhaps even more earnestly to evade and ignore and get forgotten. Well, and so it is a strange thing, even inconsistent, if you like; but then human nature is itself strange and inconsistent, and there is a surprising amount of human nature in professors. It is seldom completely eradicated even from Ph. D's.

Although I have found that I cannot say anything that will give this man any permanent comfort, I go on suggesting lines of thought to him which would certainly be helpful to a more reasonable person. I ask him what profession he can name that is more beneficially influential than his own, in what one he would be likely to find more intelligent and thoughtful colleagues, or where in all this world he could hope to acquaint himself more thoroughly with what is best in the great past while at the same time maintaining closest relations with the present and the future. A College Professor, I remind him, is the white-hot point of fusion where past and future meet, for he more than any other human being is constantly engaged in the interpretation of the days that have been to the days that are to come. What noble companions he gathers for himself out of all past ages, and what charming companions come to him year by year in the present—ever young, ever new, never ceasing! What other man, I say, maintains so steadily his contact with youth, and who else reaps such abounding harvests of affection? And then I inquire about his leisure, that most rare and precious thing which so many other men know nothing of, and ask whether it is not true that he has solved the great problem of doing one's work entirely in the leisurely mood—doing it strenuously, to be sure, and for longer hours in the day than almost any other man ever allows himself to work, but doing it joyously, lovingly, and altogether for the work's sake. Where else could he hope for such leisure? How many of those who rock with glee over the absurdities of the Typical Professor have solved that great problem so well? How many of them even know of the problem's existence? Is it not possible that they content themselves with such frayed and antiquated witticisms chiefly because they have never learned what true leisure is and how to apply it?

These searching questions of mine do sometimes seem to impress the professor of whom I speak, but their effect is not lasting. He relapses again into a half-humorous gloom. One seldom has permanent success in arguing with oneself. Q. S.

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A Land of Smiling Faces

The journey across Europe to Czechoslovakia in summertime is a pleasant and cheering experience, for from the shores of the North Sea to the very gates of Prague itself, and further into Moravia and Slovakia proper, the fields are ripe unto harvest, and stretch in golden brown patches as far as the eye can reach.

It is the same tale through Belgium and Germany, and onward when Cheb, the western frontier town of Czechoslovakia, has been left behind. Fields of golden corn carpeting smiling valleys, and stretching up the hillside until they emerge in the outskirts of dark green pine forests, which, toward sunset, become a somber purple-black. So tall is the upstanding corn in many fields that the reaping machines and their oxen, or horses, are almost hidden in the lanes they cut into the waving corn, and where hand-reaping is done (there is much of this still in Czechoslovakia), the bent blue figures of the women, many with red as well as white headdresses, and of the men, cannot be seen at all from the roadway.

What bravely bright figures the men are! Here is one in a lavender shirt and sand-colored coarse woolen trousers. There another with blue linen trousers and no shirt at all!

Along the roads come the long carts, drawn chiefly by oxen, and made by a few posts fixed in the floor slanting outward and held together by a rail on either side, laden heavily with the great sheaves of corn which are as tall as a man.

In the fields there is activity from sunrise to sunset, with an interval for rest and sleep in the heat of the day for a couple of hours or so, and if one is up before the stars have faded out of the summer sky one will find the reapers swinging along the white roads with long strides, scythes and rakes over their shoulders, and with sickles in their hands. They laugh and joke as they go, refreshed by a well-earned, sound night's rest.

At noon, or rather before, the little groups of men and women and young girl harvesters begin to gather for their midday rest in the shade thrown by stacks of tall sheaves, or by the roadside beneath the cherry trees, only recently stripped of their burden of black or red and white fruit. They are happy and smiling harvesters and the harvest smiles back at them.

As the sun sinks below the pine-clad crests of the hills which are almost mountains, and the long shadows fall into the valleys, one sees many a picture Millet would have delighted to paint. Little girls with their smoke-blue dresses and red kerchiefs, slender willow twig in hand, slowly driving home their small flocks of geese in the bluish twilight, while the harvest moon, red and immense, creeps up over the hill tops; and bullock wagons coming along the roads, heavily laden with tired harvesters, who, nevertheless, joke with one another and sing.

In the villages, white and shadow-haunted, the old folk and young are sitting on benches outside the cottage doors awaiting the return of the harvesters.

By Permission of the Artist

Scarlet Runners. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Mr. William Giles.

The Carpet Weaver's Interlude

The man who had been tramping the mountain road for hours turned into the deep forest, stretched himself on the ground and looked up through the great trees. The mossy covering on the interlaced branches of the hemlocks immediately caught his eye. This covering of moss was too high up for him to discern its pattern, but close enough to perceive its color—a deep lush green, many tones darker than any of the various shades around.

He was a weaver of carpets, and always seeking new patterns. Even now, away from his workshop on a month's walking trip, his thoughts were often occupied with the tracings and designs to be wrought out when he would be back at his loom, in the New England village which had always been his home.

The man raised himself on one elbow and looked around. Carpets of moss everywhere—not only on the widespread branches of hemlock, spruce and fir, but on the logs, stones and ground near by. He studied the designs; they varied greatly. In fact, as he gave them closer scrutiny it seemed to him that he would need to spend days in absorbed study before he could hope to reproduce the patterns of these mosses.

After all, he mused, this was a vacation and he was out to enjoy himself and not to work. Still, in these days, modern business men, so he was told, often spend their holidays visiting the "plants" of their competitors: getting ideas, drawing comparisons, making deductions, in order that they themselves may become more efficient.

Now if there is one thing more than all else that this weaver of carpets was not, it was a business man. A dreamer of dreams, a poet, an artist, a bit of a musician, a man of the woods, of the sea, a comrade of the road, a royal friend—something of all of these. But a business man? Not at all. And, as is sometimes the way with human nature, he not infrequently prodded himself with the reminder that he ought to think more about business. This very moment offered a rare opportunity to examine a workroom—an out-of-door workroom—as different from his own village shop as were the products of the two. There was not much of a clearing; the forest was dense; yet he could see between the trees the blue and white of the sea. He knew that the forests high up from the edge of Cannon Beach follow the Oregon shore line for many a mile. Some few of those miles he had tramped before he came to this resting place. He knew the story of the old Spanish cannon which gave to this particular seashore its name. Knew, too, something of the history of Tillamook County through which he had just passed and of the Clatsop Plains, where on the morrow he would be. And he knew that the day following would bring him to that part of the Lewis and Clark country, where the great river Columbia enters the sea.

The scent of growing things was blown to him by the wind off the Pacific. He pillowed his head on his arms and watched the slanting sunbeams strike across the green branch, moss, and bush. But he had work to do before he again sought the road—this was an opportunity for the efficient gaining of knowledge. No business man would allow himself to sleep it away!

He brought his wandering thoughts back to the present surroundings. Directly at his right rose bank upon bank of mammoth ferns, from which rich pasture taller and still taller firs reached upward. On the other side, close by, a tiny stream purled out from under logs, attended by a guard of swaying fireweed. He noticed for the first time the small star-like blue flowers growing confidingly beside tall elderberry bushes. He thought he had never seen anything more blue-black than the tree trunks in the distance, contrasted as they were with the gray-green of those close by. The vine maple, delicate and vivid, was entirely new to him. Its color and outline were forming into a pattern, not to be forgotten. Into the pattern picture entered the moss beneath, the sapphire of the sea with its edges of foam, the azure of sky and billowy clouds above, the brown fir cones, the lacelike bushes, and here and there white butterflies—some hovering, some darting, others lightly resting on the leaves.

He picked up his pack, took to the trail with an appreciative nod to the out-of-doors workroom. Late September days would find him back at his loom on the Atlantic coast, weaving new patterns.

With a Book

Flowers there are of the heart
As of the warm earth loam—
A bird song is a flower to me
From the bird's heart—
A skyscraper whistling in the wind
Is a song and a flower—
From this poet's heart came flowers,
Pressed within a book,
Compressed in words,
But none the less flowers.
Because you are a lover of flowers
I send you this book.

HAROLD WESLEY MELVIN.

North and South

My Southern garden is a spot
Where breezes linger, scented, hot,
With flowers in every tiny plot,
And beds of velvet grass.
And growing fruit on laden boughs;
And round about the sunny house
The hum of bees, a steady drowse,
All summer seems to pass.

No garden of the North I know
But sea pinks in the rocks a-blow,
And cool green tides that come and go
With silver tips of spray;
The moon on water lily bright,
And stars in clusters daisy-white
That fleck the dusky paths of night
And beckon far away.

The scented Southern garden calls
To sunny hours in sheltered walls,
And dewy eves when twilight falls
As gentle as a dream;
But where the crested water pours
Its torrents over rocky floors,
My heart cries out for Northern shores
So wonderful they seem!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

"SCARLET RUNNERS" presented more than one difficulty in its evolution, but both the harmonious, though somewhat intricate design, and the subtle color scheme have been most successfully conveyed to the paper. The spacing and design of the stems and foliage of the beans is exceedingly attractive, and the different shades of green tone discreetly with the none too aggressive scarlet of the flowers and the buff-colored ground. The hen, with her young, forms a natural center and allows for the introduction of diverse new tones into the color scheme, which is admirably sustained throughout.

"The Condescension of the Great"

The story was one of a kind I had often listened to at the Nazionale in Rome and the Orientale in Venice—a story of student days—a story of two young painters coming to Paris in their first ripe enthusiasm, with devotion to squander upon the masters, upon none more lavishly than upon Jules Breton, which explains what ages ago it was and how young they must have been. They were at the Salon, standing in silent worship before Breton's peasant woman with a scythe, against a garish sunset, when they heard behind them an adoring voice saying the things they were thinking to one they knew must be the cher Maître himself, and they felt if they could once shake his hand. . . . The worship of the young is pleasant to the old. Breton let them shake his hand and, more, he kept them at his side until his visit to the Salon was finished, and then sent them away walking on air. They were leaving the next day. In the morning they went to the Rue de Rivoli to buy toys to take home to their little brothers and sisters, and one selected a dog and the other a mill, and when wound up the dog played the drum and cymbals and the mill turned its wheel and, children themselves, they were ravished and would not have the toys wrapped up but carried them back in their arms to the hotel, stopping in the Avenue de l'Opéra to wind up the mill and see the wheel go round again. And as they stood enchanted, the mill wheel turning and turning, who should come towards them but the cher Maître. It was too late to run, too late to hide the mill with its turning wheel and the dog with its foolish drum. They longed to sink through the ground in their mortification—they, the serious students of yesterday, to be caught to-day playing like silly children in the open street. But how ineffable is the condescension of the great! The master joined them.

"Tiens," he said, "and the wheel, it goes round? But it works beautifully. Let us wind it up again!"

Cannot you see the little comedy,—the fine old prophet with the red ribbon in his button-hole, the two trembling, adoring students, the toy with its revolving wheel, all in the gay sunlight of the Avenue de l'Opéra. . . . The two painters preserved this impression of the kindness of the master long after they ceased to worship at the shrine of the peasant with her scythe posed against the sunset. —From "Nights, Rome, Venice, London, Paris," by ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL.

Blake's Independence

To the academic eye, things must begin to look ominous when "Jerusalem" is sung in Canterbury Cathedral; for a straw shows which way the wind blows, and Blake among popular song-writers is a portent, more especially when this song is one of personal triumph over academic traditions. Is Blake also among the prophets?

The paradoxical thing about Blake is that he is not. A prophet confessed, with his own intelligible definition of what constituted that functionary, he is not "among" any. He remains, as he lived, alone. And therein lies the secret of the reason why his work has been such a persistent nuisance to orderly criticism. Blake dared to be a Daniel with the same consequence as befell the earlier prophet. He was cast into the lions' den and forgotten—for forty years quite forgotten. But Blake knew all about lions and tigers: he was on such intimate terms with them he gave them human features. So the lions of oblivion and tigers of wrath lay down with him and slept. And now, when the morning breaks, Blake steps out of the lions' den renewed with sleep, and the lions have made such a meal of his detractors that in very fear of them we of this day begin to write false praise.

Blake cannot be classed. He was the most independent artist that ever lived. He had his own sources of inspiration (so peculiar and strange that no one else has dared to drink from them), his own strange technique, his own method of printing, his own method of illustrating, and his own secret way of reproducing his illustrations. He did everything for himself—including lighting his own fire. . . . Little wonder, then, that his work is strange and seems to possess individuality in unique degree, and less wonder that it fails to conform with accepted ideas of what it could, would, might, or should have been.

The significance of this is lost upon us if we imagine that Blake had any desire for singularity, or if we fail to see that he often took pains to conform in all inessential matters with the accepted customs of his day. To him it was a persistent cause for wonder and dismay that friends and acquaintances should so misunderstand his work as to think it wilfully odd. Yet with giant courage and saintly humility he gradually overcame the resentment which ostracism begot, and thus was enabled to exhibit his genius at its highest at a time when his work had no public estimation at all and he himself was put down as an eccentric. . . . Therefore he stands, a human landmark of faith . . . for those who are "not disobedient to the heavenly vision." Blake is the chief example in English literature of implicit obedience to a good conscience. He never trimmed, never pot-boiled, never dallied; above all, he never doubted his own inspiration. Thus, his fidelity to purpose made him unique: a figure unmistakable that has become for us the prototype of the individual artist.—MAX PLOWMAN, in "An Introduction to the Study of Blake."

True Worth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DIGNITY is a characteristic of that which is worthy. The consciousness or appreciation of true worth and the adoption of it as a motive and aim in daily life lend a dignity to human thought and action to which no imitative art, traditional or conventional, can attain or even approximate. The one is genuine and real, the other is an affected or assumed counterfeit.

As it is an intimate and accurate knowledge of the genuine coin that enables one to detect and reject the counterfeit, so it is with the knowledge of true worth. This alone will check the round of deception whereby spurious and fictitious values would deceive the unwary. The question, then, is, What is the standard or criterion of true worth?

Moses fled from the material luxuries of the Egyptian court to the simple nomadic life of the land of Midian; and at the close of his forty years of faithful service as a shepherd there came to him such a realization of true worth, true dignity and substance, that it appeared to him as a blaze of glory. To his meek, receptive heart the presence of God was revealed. The aggressive pride and materialism of an Egyptian prince had been lost through the constant watchfulness and unselfed love of the shepherd. The pride of the court of Pharaoh had been quenched in the purified and meek affection of the servant of the priest of Midian.

At the burning bush God was revealed to Moses as the source of all true being, as the "I AM THAT I AM." Then it is both logical and reasonable to assume that what is worthy, what is of real value, can proceed only from that which really exists; in other words, from God. What does not proceed from God has no real worth. What a simple, profound declaration of reality was the divine and all-inclusive I AM! God thus declared Himself to Moses as the only Life, the only Mind, the only substance, the only Ego.

How perfectly in agreement with this teaching is that of Christian Science, and the statement in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mrs. Eddy says (p. 275): "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestations of the infinite divine Principle, Love. No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is Life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows"! True worth, then, is an inseparable characteristic of all that expresses God as the only Mind, cause, or Principle. When worth seems to be lacking, it is not God that is being expressed, but only some quality or characteristic of the fictitious, unreal mind, which is denominated in the Bible as the carnal or fleshly mind, and in the Christian Science textbook as mortal mind. This important discrimination was clearly seen by Paul when he said, "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

True worth, or dignity, can never be confused with, or mistaken for, that self-contained pride expressed through a false sense of self, which is afraid or else refuses to mix with its fellows. Furthermore, this beautiful, divine characteristic is always associated with pure and spontaneous joy and generous compassion. Divine ideas of life and reality, expressing and glorifying as they always do the allness of God, the one Mind, are free, happy, and unrestrained by pride, fear, or asceticism.

In proportion, then, as human consciousness becomes permeated with these divine ideas revealed to the individual through loving obedience to the teachings of Christian Science, to that degree is it being lifted above all that is sordid, vulgar, or commonplace. It is being invested with the robe of true dignity, the robe of the righteousness of God. True dignity, then, expresses the conscious understanding and love of God, and must heal, unify, and bless wherever it is found.

True worth is a spiritual, not a material quality. It reflects divine Love as no merely intellectual or physical culture can possibly do. Knowledge of this brings a sense of sweet naturalness, entirely free from fear and apprehensiveness. As the Psalmist sang, "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

True democracy is based on the divine, simple, and scientific basis of the worth of good, and of man as the reflection of God, good. Wherever the deep truth of God's allness is revealed, loved, and practiced, there is manifested the spirit of true brotherhood. And peace and unity among nations, as well as among individuals, are thus established on a sure, scientific, and everlasting foundation.

Household Art

"Mine be a cot," for the hours of play,
Of the kind that is built by Miss Greenaway;
Where the walls are low, and the roofs are red,
And the birds are gay in the blue o'erhead;
And the dear little figures, in frocks and frills,
Go roaming about at their own sweet wills,
And "play with the pups," and "reprove the calves,"
And do nought in the world (but work) by halves,
From "Hunt the Slipper" and "Riddle-me-ree,"
To watching the cat in the apple-tree.

O Art of the Household! Men may prate
Of their ways "intense" and Italianate,—
They may soar on their wings of sense, and float
To the au delà and the dim remote,—
Till the last sun sink in the last-lit West,
'Tis the Art at the Door will please the best;
To the end of time it will be still the same,
For the earth first laughed when the children came.

—AUSTIN DOBSON. Poems.

Aunt Samantha Comes Visiting

My Greataunt Samantha—a woman of advanced years—came now and then to visit us. A visit from Aunt Samantha was like the recurring floods of spring. The visit started as soon as she had taken off her things and got comfortably seated in a cushioned rocking-chair and begun her knitting. It lasted for days. The salient feature of the visit was her voice—a low gentle monotone. She set it going and it went on and on. Her face meanwhile was like that of the clock. It never changed. My mother would leave the room as she went about her work. But my Aunt Samantha was a kind of sister of the clock. She ticked on as monotonously as the ancient timepiece on the wall. It didn't seem to matter whether she was heard or not. . . . My father would come in and perhaps stop to listen a moment. Aunt Samantha did not seem to observe him. She had no time to bother with men. He would look at her and then at the clock and leave with a smile on his face.

She began on Alma Beard. She told what Alma's husband had done and failed to do. Also what she had said to Alma and what Alma had said to her. That having been thoroughly accomplished, she would begin on the Lincolns who lived at Jerusalem Corners. . . .

Lastly, she took up the Dunkelbergs—especially Mr. Dunkelberg who had been to Rochester. She told of all the wonderful things that he had seen in Rochester—the churches, the taverns, the houses of the rich men, the dresses that the women wore. . . .

At the table Aunt Samantha ate in silence. . . . A while after the candles were lighted and the family was gathered around the reading table, she would ask:

"Did I ever sing to you that song I heard when I went to visit the Olins down to Buck's Bridge?"

We had heard it many times, but my mother encouraged her to sing and she sang The Old Musician and His Harp—a pathetic ballad. . . . In the midst of her singing, sympathetic tears would be coursing down her cheeks. Promptly at eight o'clock she would put away her knitting and say that she guessed she would go to bed. —IRVING BACHELLER, in "Coming Up the Road. Memories of a North Country Boyhood."

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STOCKS TAKE SUDDEN DROP AFTER RISE

High-Priced Issues Under Special Pressure—Weak Tone at Close

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market displayed another sharp reversal of form today, rallying briskly at the opening and then plunging downward.

Early gains of 1 to 6 points in the active issues and 7 to 21 points in a few high priced specialties were cut down or wiped out, and a long list of popular stocks sold 1 to 8 points below yesterday's final quotations. Some recovery took place in the early afternoon.

There was nothing in the day's news to explain the sudden change in sentiment dall moment was in comfortable supply at 8 per cent with indications that the rate would be maintained for the rest of the week, due to the heavy accumulation of funds here in anticipation of mid-month payments. Other monetary rates were unchanged.

The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate, but it is possible that Wall Street feared some adverse developments at the New York Federal Reserve Bank meeting after the close of the market.

Freight car loadings in the last week of August, made public today, set a new high record for that period, and carried support for July figures for which have just been compiled also, reached a new peak.

Stocks Take Nose Dive

Business and trade news generally was favorable although some uneasiness is apparent as a result of the recent falling off in steel output and the shrinkage of unfilled orders. Reports from copper metal is still selling on an 18 cents a pound basis also proved disappointing to holders of those stocks.

J. I. Case jumped 17½ points to a new high point at 451. Radio ran up more than 5 points to a new high record for the present stock at 114¾ but lost all its gain in the mid-day reaction.

High priced industrials and specialties were hard hit in the selling movement. Westinghouse Electric dropped 8 points below last night's close. National Lead 6¾, Johns-Manville 6½, Atlas Powder 5¾, United States Steel common 4½, and Simmons Company, Commercial Solvents, American Telephone, American Water Works, du Pont and General Electric 3 to 4½ points. Collins & Aikman sank 2 to a new low at 26.

The high-priced stocks dropped rapidly in the final hour. J. I. Case which had been as high as 454, slumped to 430. Westinghouse Electric from 253¾ to 252¾, General Electric from 389 to 388, and U. S. Steel from 243 to 233¾.

Auburn Auto sold 15 points under the previous close, and several others were off 4 to 8 points. The close was weak. Sales exceeded 5,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables unchanged at $4.84 23-32.

Bond Movement Narrow

Price movements of bonds without speculative features were exceedingly narrow in today's market. Quotations on the earlier dealings showed no variations from the previous close in a large number of issues of standard classifications, although the convertibles accompanied stocks on an upward swing. Time money was dull and unchanged.

Some activity developed in a few oil company obligations, coincident with the increased attention being paid to the oil shares, but the movement seemed in the nature of a mild liquidation, and Shell Union Oil 4s and Shell Pipe Line 5s fell off a point each on offerings of some fair-sized blocks.

Railroad mortgages ruled steady to a trifle firmer. Southern Railway general 4s advancing more than a point. Most other carrier issues of similar grade, however, refused to be distracted from their previous levels.

With the new Treasury 4¼s selling at a premium in the over-the-counter market, listed United States Government issues remained virtually stationary. Industrials, utilities and foreign obligations were stagnant.

The strongest debentures in the convertible section were the Philadelphia & Reading-Coal & Iron 6s, which soared nearly 5 points on liberal accumulation. Trading in the two telephone 4½s, American and International, was in reduced volume, but gains of about 2 points each held into the afternoon.

The new State of Illinois $11,000,000 4 per cent issue was among the day's new bond offerings. Priced to yield 4.40, the bonds, for highway purposes, mature $500,000 each May 1, 1945, to 1958, inclusive, and $4,000,000 on May 1, 1959. The Jamestown Telephone Corporation was another borrower, offering $1,200,000 first mortgage 5 per cent 25-year bonds at 98.

RELIANCE INTERNATIONAL TRUST

Reliance International Corporation, a new investment trust which is to have funds of $100,000,000 at disposal, has been formed as a subsidiary of Reliance Management Corporation. Capitalization to comprise $75,000,000 debentures, 1,500,000 shares of no-par preferred; 500,000 shares $3 cumulative no-par preferred; 2,000,000 Class A common and 1,000,000 Class B common. Directors will include Matthew C. Brush, Harrison A. Arthur, Ambrose Hankerd, Marshall Forrest, Matthew S. Sloan, Charles F. Hazelwood, David Friday and Morton H. Fry.

INDUSTRIAL EARNINGS RISE

Total net profits of 749 companies in 33 business groups amounted to $1,875,285,217 in the first six months of 1929, compared with $1,448,899,219 for the same companies in the corresponding period of 1928, an aggregate rise of 29.43 per cent, according to a compilation prepared from published financial statements by Ernst & Ernst, accountants. The report, from all indications, the survey states, bids fair to establish a new mark in the amount of profits which will be recorded by business when the year draws to a close.

PHELPS DODGE INCOME

Net income of Phelps Dodge Corporation for the current year will exceed $18,000,000 after all charges but before depletion, according to preliminary estimates by officials of the company, and assuming a continuance of the present firm tone in the copper metal market. Last year's net, on the same basis, was slightly over $10,000,000, indicating a gain of at least 60 per cent in the final net income for the current year.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

As the result of a steady increase in volume of business being done in the Securities market on the New York Produce Exchange, the Board of Managers announced yesterday that it has been found necessary to add an additional trading post, bringing the total to six, and to re-arrange the position of desks occupied by the Securities Market manager and others.

NOBLITT-SPARKS INDUSTRIES, INC.

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc., makers of automobile accessories, reported for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1929, net profit of $226,213 after charges and taxes, compared with $24,693 in the like period of 1928. August net profit was $84,129 after taxes and charges, compared with $29,574 in Augut, 1928.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—The Royal Bank of Canada announced that Sir Henry W. Thornton, K. B. E., chairman of the board of directors and president of the Canadian National Railways, has been appointed to the bank's board of directors. The bank is one of the largest in the country and is an international exchange.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 12	Sept. 11
25¾	23⅝		Abitibi	100	25	24¾	24¾	25
159½	101		Ab Strauss	100	122	122	122	..
156	245	6	Adams Ex	400	256	245	256	..
104⅝	26		Adv-Rumely	100	28	28	28	28½
115	31½		Advu-Rumely pf	100	41	41	41	..
47⅝	13½		Ahumada	200	15	14¾	14¾	15
217	95½	2	Air Reduc	2400	204¾	200½	200¾	200¾
48⅞	26		Airway El	200	29	28¾	28¾	28¾
7¾	6		Ajax Rubber	1600	7	6¾	7	7
56½	27½		Alaska Jun	2500	41¾	4	4	4¼
118⅝	100⅝	5½	Allegany	37900	33	30¾	30¾	31
118⅝	100⅝	5½	Allegany pf	200	116	113½	115	115½
87	86	5½	Allegh pf rec	700	117	115	115	115½
87	86	5½	Allegh pf rec-xw	700	82½	81¾	82½	81¾
254⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	1400	254	247	247	247
220	166	7	Allis-Chal	3200	300	299	299	294½
12¾	5		Amal Lea pf	100	6	6	6	6
72	45	2	Amerada	100	44	44	44	..
42⅝	16½		Am Ag Ch	6500	36½	29½	30	29¾
107	86		Am Ag Ch pf	500	113	11	11	113
155	110		Am Bk Note	500	145¾	142½	144¾	145½
26½	12	6	Am Beet S	200	14	14	14	14¼
62	40½		Am Brown	5700	72⅝	66½	69¾	70¼
54	45½	1.60e	Am Brake	300	58	58	58	58½
248	135½		Am Br B pf	300	153¾	153	153	153½
118⅝	107¾		Am Br Bov	6500	116	113	114	114½
125¼	116¾		Am Can	18600	172¾	168¾	170¾	170¾
106½	92		Am Can pf	500	140	140	140	..
66	50¼		Am Car & F	1100	59¾	58	58	59
53⅝	45¾		Am Chain pf	100	52	51	51	51
47⅝	23½	1.60	Am Chicle	900	47	46	47	48
135	112¾	6	Am Com Alc	1600	75	73	75	75
52⅝	22½	2	Am En Tel	200	92¾	87	87	87
126¼	104¾	7	Am Europe	17500	17¾	16¾	16¾	17
102	91	7	Am & F P	1200	91	87	91	88¾
42	24⅛	1	Am & FP 2pf	600	99½	98	98	98½
51	38		Am Hawaii	100	21	21	21	20
53	25		Am Hide pf	100	45	45	45	45
25⅝	22⅝		Am Ice	2600	50½	45½	45½	44½
136	102⅝		Am Int Corp	65500	82¾	80½	80½	80¾
50	30	3	Am Laund	1000	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
135	112¾	6	Am La Fr	1000	79	77	77	77
50	30	3	Am Locom	800	41¾	41	41¾	41¾
135	112¾	6	Am Metals	8400	78⅞	72½	72¾	73
50	30	3	Am Met 6%	100	130	130	130	130
23	12	1	Am Nat Gas pf	20	82	80	82	80
109	98¼	6	Am Pa&Lt	300	42	42	42	42
55¾	40¼	1.60	Am P & L 6	2400	170	162½	162½	165½
112	100		Am Radiat	16200	53¾	50¾	50¾	52½
21	3		Am Republ	500	40¾	38	39¾	39¾
112	81	3	Am Rad Mill	46900	141½	135¾	136¾	139¾
31	11		Am Seating	300	31	30¾	31	31
3	3		Am Ship	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
3	3		Am Ship Bld	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
128	120	7	Am Smelt	8100	125¾	124½	125¾	124
94	54	4	Am Snuff	300	135¼	135¼	135¼	135
181	136½	8	Am St Fnd	600	62¾	61	61	62
49	20	16	Atchison	1500	50	49	49	49
49	20		Atchison pf	1500	276	276	276	280
88⅝	32½		Atl G&W	1700	68¾	66½	68¾	67¾
51½	45¾	4	Atl G&W pf	100	57	57	57	57
140	80	2.40	Atl Refin	8700	166¾	157½	158	157½
500	221	4	Atlas Pwd	2400	153¾	147½	147½	147½
35½	22¾		Auburn Auto	300	161	147	147	150
54	31½	3	Austin, N	1100	103¾	97	97	97
20	14¾		Auto Sales	2000	29¾	28¾	29½	29¾
		3	Auto Stk rts	1000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
		3	Auto Strop A	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
			Aviation	12700	15¾	14¾	15¼	15½

—B—

135	114¼	7	Baldwin pf	20	117¾	117¼	117¼	118
66⅝	60		Bald rex	300	60½	60	60¾	60¾
112⅝	115¾	6	Balt & O	11600	113½	108¾	109¾	110¾
88¾	64½	3½	Bat & O pf	1100	78	77	77	77¾
33¾	22		Bangor & A	500	32	30½	30½	30½
49⅞	33⅛		Barker Bros	10	29	29	29	29
111	92¼		Barnsdall A	3500	33¾	26¼	27	28
105½	105		Beacon Oil	1700	20¾	20	20	20
101	77	7	Beatrice	200	111	109	109	111½
17⅝	9	7	Beatrice pf	100	105	105	105	105
101¾	78		Beechnut	5500	92¾	86	88¾	87
109¾	75¾		Belding H	100	101	101	101	103
113⅝	107¾	3	Bendix	3800	91½	87¾	88¾	89¾
61¾	42¼		Best & Co	100	107	107¼	107¼	107¼
125¼	116¾	7	Beth Steel	38300	130	125½	128¾	129
61¾	42¼		Beth Steel pf	1200	125¼	122½	123¼	123¼
136¾	110¼		Bloom'dale	100	51	51	51	51
89½	78½		Bohn Alum	200	120¾	120¼	120¼	121
11¾	6	4	Bon Ami A	100	80½	80	80¾	..
100½	83¼		Bon Ami B	200	61¾	61¾	80½	..
86⅞	57½	3	Borden	1500	92	90¾	90¾	91
145	57½	4	Borg Warner	9600	81½	78½	78½	80
63¾	30½		Boston & Me	100	33	33¼	33¼	33¾
37	33		Briggs	2200	34	33¼	33¼	34
73⅞	39½	3	Brit Steel 1pf	100	63	63	63	63
65	60		Brockway	800	40½	39¾	39¾	40
92⅝	79	6	Bkyn Man T	5100	65½	64	64	63¾
248½	176	6	Bkyn Qu pf	200	60	60	60	60
65	65		Bkyn Man pf	100	827	827	827	81
51½	38¾	2½	Bkyn Un G	1500	2250	235	235	..
55¼	35½	3	Bkyn Queens	200	60	60	60	..
42¾	25¾		Brown Shoe	200	50½	49½	50	50½
50	38¼	2½	Bruns Balke	7900	43½	39	42	39
54⅝	43	1.60	Bruns Term	1300	17½	14½	17	..
89¾	54½	2	Bucyrus	1100	42¼	40½	40½	41¾
110½	102¼		Bucy cv pf	1400	107	107	107	107
91½	37	2	Bullard	100	44¼	40½	40½	41¾
123¾	65¾		Bush Term	100	61½	60½	61¼	61½
41	25¾	2	Bush T deb	10	1057/8	1057/8	1057/8	105
192¾	120½		Butte Cop	500	43¾	43	43¾	44½
37⅜	31¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	81½	81½	81½	..
			Butterick	1400	34⅝	34	34	1397/8
		2	Byers	1400	34⅝	34	34	34¼
			By-Prod C					

—C—

84⅞	72¾	4	Calif Pack	600	82⅜	81¼	81¼	82¾
126⅜	122	10	Calu & Ariz	600	125¾	127	127	128¾
61¾	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	1300	42½	41½	44¾	45⅝
49½	42	5	Campbell	100	44¼	44¼	44¾	45
265⅞	218	10	Canada Dry	1400	88¼	87½	88¾	88¾
483⅛	376	2.80	Can Pac	200	231	229½	230¾	87¼
101⅝	93	5	Cannon Mills	2500	46½	44	45¾	228¾
453½	368		Caro C&O st	10	95	95	95	457⅜
42¼	17		Case Thresh	2000	45¾	43¾	45¾	45¾
63¾	55	2	Cav-Dobbs	100	161½	420	422	4401/2
93½	85¾	5	Celotex	400	64¾	62	62	..
26⅝	20½	2	Celotex pf	100	89	89	89	601/2
2½	2		Cen Aguirre	100	32	32	32	..
19⅝	7½		Cen Alloy	23600	32	32	32	..
84⅝	66⅝	6	Century Rib	100	75	75	75	75
32	12		Cerro de P	800	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
80⅝	77¾		Cert-Teed	300	2913/4	2753/8	281	1001/8
29	29		Checker Cab	8000	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
27⅝	19⅝	10	Ches & Ohio	1200	87¾	85¾	85¾	86¾
68⅝	38		Chi Gt West	200	26¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
147	76		Chi G W pf	4500	155¾	153	153	155¾
488¾	467¾		Chi M&SP	4000	485¾	465¾	48	463¾
1113⅝	902		Chi M&SP pf	6600	6211/4	611¾	622¾	403¾
143½	115	7	Chi & NW	8700	1023/4	101	101	1021/2
108¾	102¼	7	Chi Pneu	1500	43¾	42¾	43	43¼
47	28¼		Chi R I & P	1700	68¾	66½	68¾	67¾
48⅝	32½		Chi R I & P pf	2400	137¾	132¾	137¾	1381/4
140	80	2.40	Chi Rail	8700	66¾	64½	65¾	1061/2
133	66		Chi Rail 7%	100	36	35½	35½	..
83	49	3.60	Chrysler	13700	71	69	69	70
185	181		City Ice	700	55	55¾	55¾	57
82¾	43¾		City Stores	1200	201/2	19¾	20	20¼
154½	126⅝	4	Chutt Phdy	100	44	44	44	44½
56	46⅞	3	*Coca Cola	1800	149¾	148	148¾	1481/2
102½	56		Coca Cola A	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
39	23¾	1.14	Collins & A	2500	28	26	26	26
78½	56		Collins&A pf	200	56	56	56	56¼
61	37		Colo F&I	100	62	60¾	60¾	60¾
120	120		Col Gas pf B	100	120	120	120	120
133¼	81		Col Gas	88000	104¾	100¾	102½	102¾
143¼	80		Col Gas pf A	200	107	107	107	1067/8
92	1o		Col Grets ppf	500	107	107	107	107
23⅝	13½	1.20	Col Carbon	500	212	207	207	208
61	37¾		Col Graph cl	43400	69¾	65¾	66½	68¾
26⅝	24	1¾	Com Cred	1000	66¼	65	66¼	68¾
212½	131½		Com Cred pf	1000	322¼	50	50	67¾
99	91	6½	Com Inv Tr	10	24	24	24	24
29½	27¼		Com I G&E	4800	206	201¾	203½	2027/8
50¾	50		Com Inv war	1000	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
504	225¾	8	Com Cred A	700	637/8	62¾	62¾	62¾
55¾	19½		Com Sol	1000	56¼	56	56	50¼
11¾	12		Congoleum	600	499¾	485¾	48¾	49¾
25¾	22		Conley T st	6900	26¾	24	25	24¾
30¾	24¾	2	Con Film	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
183¼	95½	2	Con Film pf	1000	247¾	243¾	24	24¼
106¾	96½	5	Con Gas	200	253¾	24	24½	253½
70⅝	56	5	Con Gas pf	20000	176	171	171½	172¾
61¾	21½		Con Rv Cpf	300	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
23¾	12	1.20	Con Textile	1200	55	54	54	53
11¾	6	.60	Container A	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
37⅞	30½		Contnr B	200	193¾	17	19	193¾
40	33		Cont Bak A	100	91¾	9	9	9
150	88½	4	Cont Bak B	1100	82½	81½	81½	82
62¾	56		Cont Bak pf	500	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
57⅞	50		Cont Bank	200	60	60	60	60
179¾	79	2	Cont Can	1000	858	827¾	853¾	855¾
57⅞	50		Cont Ins	1000	1033/4	101	1011/8	1033/4
127¾	28½	2	Cont Motors	1100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
118⅝	89		Cont Oil	2600	24¾	22¾	24¾	24¾
144¾	139⅝	7	Corn Prod	13500	118¾	114¾	116¾	116¾
90	84		Corn Prod pf	10	1402¾	1402¾	1402¾	..
27⅝	22		Coty rts	200	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
53⅜	22⅝		Coty	1000	56	53¾	54¼	54¾
125	83	1.8	Crex Carpet	400	90	30	30	30
121⅜	85	5	Crosley	400	90	96¾	97¼	98¼
53⅜	5		Crucible	200	115	112¼	114	114
24½	11½		Cuba Cane	1000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
17	11		Cuba Cane pf	800	5	5	5	5
65¾	2		Cuba Co	600	16	14½	16	16
67⅝	49	4	Cub Am S	100	12	12	12	14
20¼	24¾		Cub Dom S	200	24	4	4	4
27⅝	24¾		Cudahy	200	51¼	50¾	50¾	51¼
101½	58¾	3½	Curtiss W	3900	25¾	24¾	25¾	25¾
			Curtiss WA	700	36	34¾	35¼	35¾
			Cutler	1200	100	96	99¾	95

—D—

63¾	42⅞		Davison	1200	53	51½	52¾	50¾
46⅞	33¼	2.90	Debenham	100	35½	35½	35½	35¾
226	187	9	Del & Hud	200	217	216½	216¾	216¾
169¾	120¼	6	Del Lac&W	2400	164¾	160¼	162¾	163¾
77¾	54¾		Denv RG pf	700	69	65¾	65¾	65¾
385	224	8	Det Edison	100	329	329	329	340
164	125¾	8	Diamond M	20	129¾	129½	129¾	128¾
51¾	38½	3	Dome Mines	100	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
			Dom Stores	400	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾

—E—

227¾	168	5	Eastman Kodak	800	208¾	200¼	201	205

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 12	Sept. 11
221	155¾	4	Dupont	7600	217¾	209¾	212	213½
76¾	56	3	Eaton Axle	10200	3¾	3	3¼	3¼
174	126⅞	4½	Elec Auto Lt	100	59	58	58	57¾
84⅝	63¾		Elec Boat	1200	152¾	149	149	150
109¼	102		Elec P&L	6100	108¾	104¾	104¾	106¾
92¾	5	5	Elec P&L pf	400	108	107	108	107¾
22¾	5		Elec Sto Bat	300	85¾	84	84	84
83¾	57		Emer-Br A	200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
124⅜	109¼		End John	200	66¾	66	66	67
79¾	47		End John pf	100	110	110	110	..
107¾	91¾	5½	Eng P S	2100	707/8	69¼	69¼	70¾
51¾	31¾	2	Eng PS 5½pf	100	103	103	103	1031/4
68¼	57		Equit Bldg	300	40	497/8	40	397/8
59	44½		Erie	400	91¾	88	89	90¾
			Erie 1p	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	62¾
			Eureka Vac	100	49¾	49¼	49¼	..

—F—

54⅞	40⅝	2½	*Fairb Morse	200	50¼	50	50	51½
72⅝	58		Fashion Pk	100	58	58	58	583/4
101⅜	89⅝	1½	Fash Park pf	200	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
109	88¾		Fed Lt&Tr	200	89	88¾	88¾	..
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	200	13½	13½	137/8	137/8
127	90¾	2	Fidelity Ins	200	111½	111½	111½	111¾
13⅜	6¼	.64	Fifth Av B	10	81½	81½	81½	71¾
87⅜	62¾	1½	First Nat St	200	88¼	84¾	84¾	841/2
20¾	6¼		Fisk Rubber	1600	8	7½	7½	7¾
109¾	63¼		Fleischmann	400	107¾	106½	106½	1093/4
54	46		Florsheim S	100	50½	50¼	50¼	50½
82¾	37¾	2½	Follansbee B	200	73¼	73½	74¼	74
61¾	45¾		*Foster Whelr	200	37¾	37	37	37¾
175	165		Foundation	300	174	171	171	170¾
101	80¾		**Foster Wh pf	100	96½	94	94	94¾
54⅞	37¾	4	Freeport Tx	400	48	47¼	47¾	47¾
107½	99	6	Fuller pr pf	400	103	100	102¾	104½

—G—

33⅞	17	5	Gabriel A	700	17¼	17	17	17¾
83½	75		Gamewell	100	79	77	79	77
25	10	4⅝	Gardner M	1100	11	10	10¼	11
114⅜	81		Gen Am Tk	2000	113	110¾	111½	112
94⅜	61		Gen Asphalt	700	88½	85¾	86	88
69¾	55½	2	Gen Bronze	500	57	56¾	57	..
61	37½		Gen Cable	1800	57½	55½	56¼	56½
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	1300	115	110¼	110¼	114
107½	101	7	Gen Cable pf	100	106	106	106	1057/8
113⅜	111	4⅝	Gen Elec	8700	380	368	370½	374½
81⅞	62¾	3.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	111¾	111¾	111¾	113
109	70	3	Gen Foods	5500	70¼	69¼	69¾	70¼
113	89⅝	7	**Gen B&E A	2300	105¾	102¾	104½	1051/8
67⅝	66¼	3	Gen Mills	600	70¾	69¾	69½	70¾
126½	122½	7	Gen Motors	51100	76¾	73¼	74	74¾
52	43¼	4	Gen Mot 7%	300	124	123¼	124	1223/4
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad A	100	46½	46½	46½	..
98	68	1b	Gen O Ad ct	1300	71	69¾	70¾	70¾
126¾	68		Gen Pub Ser	400	79	77	77	783/4
88½	68		Gen Ry Sig	800	121¼	118¾	118¾	119¾
114⅞	101	5	Gen Refrac	7400	87½	84	84¾	867/8
63¾	36⅞	1½	Gillette	4900	136¾	130¾	132	..
106⅝	101¼		Glidden	6600	63	58½	60	62
66	28⅛		Glidden ppf	150	105	105	105	105
82	53¾	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	1300	71	69¾	70¾	70¾
120	105¼	2	Gold Dust	37000	66¾	62¾	63¾	59½
105⅜	71	4	Gold Dust pf	200	105¾	105¾	105¾	1052/4
154½	103	5	Goodrich	3100	72¼	70¾	70¾	1053/4
80	33¾	2½	Goodyear	1700	113¾	109½	110¾	111¾
14	7		*Gotham Hos	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼
54	22¾		Gould Cp A	100	8	8	8	8
102¾	62¾	7	Graham-P	500	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
96½	72		Granby	300	84½	84½	82	82
54	45	3	Grand Sto	1600	25½	22¾	25	24¼
63¾	45¾		Grand Union	800	46¾	45	46¾	45¾
114½	111½	1	Grand Un pf	100	58	58	58	57¾
128¾	100	5	*Granite City	600	58	58	58	57¾
122¼	100		*Grant (WT)	200	122¾	1331/4	1331/4	133
39¼	25¼	1.25	Grt Nor pf	200	121¾	121

N. Y. BONDS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Admiral P & P 6s '33	81¾	81¾
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84	84
Ajax Rubber 6s '39	77	77
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	104⅛	104⅛
Allied Chemical & Dye 6s '37	107⅛	107⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	104⅛	104⅛
Am Ag Chem 1st 7s '41	105	105
Am I & Chem 5½s '49	112⅝	112⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97½	97½
Am Int Invest 5½s '49	110½	110½
Am Int Cv 6s '49	113¾	113¾
Am Power & Light 6s '57	102⅝	102⅝
Am S & W 5s '26	99	99
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅛	102⅛
Am Tob 5½s '44	117⅜	117⅜
Am T & T cv 5s '33	121¾	121¾
Am T & T cv 4½s '39	102½	102½
Am Wat Wks & El 6s '75	92	92
Anaconda Cop Min 7s '29	101⅛	101⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '34	93½	93½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86	85¾
Atch T & S F gen 4s '95	93½	93½
Atl Coast Line 4½s '64	90½	90½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	85½	85½
Atlantic & W I cv 5s '34	72	72
Atlas Powder 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Atlas Powder 6½s '47	97½	97½
Atlantic Refining 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Atlantic Refining 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Atlantic Refining 5s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Atlantic & Yad A 1 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Atlantic Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	85½	85½
Atlantic & W I cv 5s '34	72	72
Baltimore & Ohio 5s '95	100⅛	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s '48	91⅛	91⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	94⅛	94⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s '75	100⅛	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 6s '95	105⅛	105⅛
Balt & Ohio 6s '49	105⅛	105⅛
Balt & Ohio 6s '49	105⅛	105⅛
Balt & Ohio S W 4½s '48	94⅛	94⅛
Bangor & Aroos 1st 6s '43	105	105
Barnsdall Corp 5½s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Beech-Nut Packing 6s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	104⅛	104⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5½s '60	110⅛	110⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 7s '45	116⅛	116⅛
Bethlehem Steel 7s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Beth Steel 1st 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Beth Steel con 5s '56	101⅛	101⅛
Beth Steel con 5s '58	101⅛	101⅛
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	92	92
Boston & Me R R 5s '67	94⅛	93⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6s '36	58	57
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅝	102⅝
Brklyn Ed gen 6s '39	106	106
Brklyn Un Tr of 6s '97	91	90
Brklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 coll	67	67
Brush Terra con 5s '55	94⅞	94⅞
Brush Terra Ridge 5s '50	110	110
Buff R & P 5s '37	97	97
Cal Pet cv 5½s '38	96⅛	95⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '42	95½	95½
Cambria & Indiana 1st 5s '42	72	72
Can Pac 1st Lien 4½s '54	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	81⅞	81⅞
Can Pacific Ry Co	160	160
Carolina Cen 1st 4s '49	73¾	73¾
Cent of Ga 5s '59	97	97
Cent Dist Tel 5s '43	101¼	101¼
Cent Pacific 1st 4s '49	87⅝	87⅝
Cent Pacific 1st 5s '60	100	99⅝
Cent Pacific Tex 1st 4s '74	85¾	84⅝
Certainteed 5½s rets '48	75	72
Chas Corp 5s '47 rets	99⅝	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94½	94¼
Chi & Alton rfd 3s '49	66	65
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102¼	102¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	74¼	74
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi Ind & L 6s '35	80½	80½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	80½	80
Chi M&StP cv 5s '74	85½	85¼
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	83⅞	83⅞
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101	101
Chi & Nw 5s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Chi Rock I & P 5s '27	79	79
Chi R I & P rfg 4s '34	93⅜	93⅜
Chi R I & P 4s	88¼	88¼
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '39	98½	98½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102¾	102¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	84¼	84¼
Cities Service 5s '47	93¼	93
Clev C C&St L deb 4½s '21	99	99
Clev C C&St L rfg 5s D '63	100⅜	100⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106⅜	106⅜
Colo Industrial 5s '34	92	92
Colonial Oil 6s ct	96¾	96¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	98	97¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98¼	97½
Com Inv Trust 5½s	105½	105¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	105½	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66¼	65½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	105
Con Coal 6½s	91	91
Conaltner Corp 6s '46	92¾	92¾
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	101	101¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅛	100
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	57	57
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	82	82
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	60⅞	60⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	57	56½
Del & Hudson 4s '43	101	100⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98⅛	98⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88¾	88¾
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	89½	89½
Den & Rio G '78	81⅝	81¼
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	30¼	30¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Detroit Ed cnv 5s '52	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99	98¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duquesne L & L 4½s '67	97¼	97
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	87¼	87¼
Eas 1st con 4s '96	100¼	100¾
Erie gen 4s '96	81	81
Erie 5s '67	92½	92¼
Erie gen lien	75¼	75
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	93⅝	93⅞
Fish Rubber 8s '41	102¾	102¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68½	68½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	87½	87½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Gen Pub Svc	111¼	110½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ct	102	101⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	90	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '36	102¾	102
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	109⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94	94
Greta Northern 5s '73	101	101
Great Northern 7s '36	109¾	109
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	68	68
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71⅝	71⅝
Hud & Manadj in 5s '57	73¼	73
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	90¼	90
Hudson Coal 5s '62	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107½	107½
Ill Cen 4s '53	87⅛	87⅛
Ill Cen 5s '51	89½	89
Ill Cen 4½s '66	95¼	95¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	94	94
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	100	100
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	91	91
Ind Limestone 6s '46	76¾	76¾
Ind Nat Gas 6s	101¾	101¾
Inland Steel 4½s ctfs	90⅞	90½
Ind Steel 4s '56	77¼	77¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	90½
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	97	94½
Inter Rap Tran 8s sta '66	63¾	63½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	88	88
Inter Rap Trans 7s '57	88	88
Interboro Cons 7s '49	109	109
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	87½	87½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	100¼	100¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	89⅞	89¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	94½	94½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	93	93
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90½	90½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	211¼	208
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	65½	65½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86	86
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	56	56
Keith 6s '46	75	75
Kings Co 6s	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s	102½	102½
Lake Erie & W 5s '54	98	98
Lake Shor & Mich So 4s '31	98	98
Lehigh Val con 4s '2003	84½	84½
L Autaro 8s ret ww	94¼	94¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex war	98¼	98¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101¾	101¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	81	81
Market St Ry gold 7s	87¾	87¾
Market St Ry 7s '44	96¾	96¾
Mahvale Steel col 5s '26	100	100
Man & Stlz 1st rfg 4s '49	93¾	93¾
Man & Stlz con 4s '34	43¾	43¾
Man St P & SSM 5½s '42	104½	104½
Man St P & SSM 6½s 31	99	99
Mc K & Y 4½s '34	88¼	88¼
Mc K & Y 5s '34	88¼	88¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	70	70
Mo Pac 5s G '78	95	95
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95	95
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96	95¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	53½	53
Montana Power 5s A '43	97¾	97¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	97¼	97¼
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	95¾	95¼
Namm 6s	95	95
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¼	96¼
Nat Rad 6½s '47	43¼	43
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	9	9
Nat Tube 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	93⅜	93½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103⅜	103⅜
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	96	96
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '74	102	102
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '21	100½	100⅜
N Y City 4½s '60 Mar	97	97
N Y Dock 4s '51	78½	78½
N Y Edison 5s '44	102	102
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¾	111
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	70¾	71
NY NH&H 4s '67	86	86
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	77½	77½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104½	104½
NY NH&H deb 4s	77	77
N Y Telephone 4½s '39	97¾	97¼
N Y NH&H 6s '48	132	133
N Y Ry inc 6s '65	74½	74½
N Y State Ry con 4½s '62	76½	76
N Y Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97½
N Y Tel rfg 6s A '41	100	100
N Y Trap Rock 6s '46	98	98
N Y Webster & B 4½s '46	82	82
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	99¾	99¾
Nor Am 6s B 2047	110¾	110¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	104
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	109¼	109¼

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OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

52 Temple Place 83 Massachusetts Ave. 222 Boylston St. 167 Summer St. North Station

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	High	Low
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	83	83
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99½	99⅛
Ore Wash R&N 4s '61	84¾	84¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	101½	101½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109½	109½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	94¼	94¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98½	98½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	76	75
Penn RR con 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	95⅜	95
Penn R R 5s '64	102	102
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108½	108½
Pere Marq 5s '56	101	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89	89
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	109	109
Phil Co 5s '67	96¾	96½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	85	85
Phil & Read C&I 6s	109	105
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	102
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98	98
Postal Tel & Cab 5s	90½	90½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	78	77
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97½	97⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	94	94
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97	96½
Rep Iron & S 4s	102	102
Richfield Oil 6s ct	101	101
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93½	93¼
St L I M & S 4½s '29	93½	93½
St L & S F 4s A '50	84	84
St L & S F 4½s '78	85	85
St L S W con 4s '89	94¼	94¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	91½	91½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	90	90
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102	102
Schulco of 6½s H '46	80	80
Seabd A G gold 4s '50	65½	65½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	52	52
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	56	56
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72	72
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72	72
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66⅛	66⅛
Seabd A Roan 4s '26	97	97
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	56	56
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	93¾
Shell Union 5s '47	94¼	94¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	94½	94½
Silesian-Am Corp 7s '41	95¾	95¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	92½	92½
South P Reo Sug 7s '41	104¾	104¾
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	87¼	87¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	85¼	85
So Ry con 5s '94	105¼	105¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	111¾	111¾
Sowest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93½	93¼
Penn Copper 8s '75	106¾	106¾
Penn Elec Power 6s '47	104	103⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	95	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53½	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	35
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99½	99¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	102¼	102¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅝	100⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '41	90¼	90¼
Utah Pow & Lt 6s '44	97	97
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109½
Va Ry 5s '62	99⅝	99⅝
Wabash 4½s '39	84¾	84¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅝	101⅝
Walworth 6½s '35	85	85
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	100½	100¼
Warner Quinland 6s	96¾	96¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	96¾	96¾
Western Pac 5s '56	100½	100½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
Youngstown 5s '78	100	99⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99½	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107	107

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Sept 12	Sept 11
3½s '47	97.19	97.19	97.18	97.18
1st 4½s '47-'52	98.26	98.26	98.26	98.25
4th 4½s '38	98.28	98.30	98.28	98.28
US 4½s '56	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.20
US 3½s '47	97.14	97.14	97.14	97.14

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102 8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	85	85
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅞	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb. 61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¼	98⅜
Antwerp 5s	92	92
Agr Mtg Bk '48	74	74
Australia 5s '57	92⅜	92
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	97	97
Austria (Upper) 6½s	86¾	85½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	99½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104¼	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	105½
Belgium (King 7½s '45	114⅝	114⅝
Berlin Elec '51s	89	88½
Berlin 6s	83½	83½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	81½	81½
Brazil 6½s '26	88¼	88¼
Brazil 6½s '27	87¾	87¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105	105
Bremen 7s '35	100½	100
Brisbane 5s '57	91⅛	90
Brisbane 5s '58	90	90
Budapest (City) 6s '62	75⅞	75
Buenos Aires 6s' 61	90½	90⅜
Bulgaria 7½s	84¼	84¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	90	90
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96	96
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91½	90⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Sept '61	89¾	89¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '62	90	90
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	86	86
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	79	78¾
Colombia 6s Jan	79	79
Copn'h (Citq) 4½s '53	85½	85½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	93	93
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	77	77
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109	109
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Deutsche k 6s ctfs '32	97¼	97¼
Denmark 5½s '55	100	100
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	92	91½
Estonia 7s	81	81
Est R R o 7s '64	102¾	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	121	121
Finnish A 6½s '54	94	94
French (Rep) 7s '49	109¾	109¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	111⅞
Germ 7s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80½	80½
Germ Cen Ag k 6s Oct '60	79¼	79¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s	80⅜	80⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80½	79¾
Germ C E Ag '40 ex-war	97¼	97¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	95½	95½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	99	99
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89¼	89¼
Iseder Steel 7s '46	82¼	82¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93	93
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91½	91½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90	89⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100⅜	100¼
Kreug & Toll 5s rct	101¾	101¾
Marseilles (City) 6s' 34	97½	97½
Medellin 6s '54	74¼	74¼
Montevid 6s	95¼	95¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56	85½	85¼
Nor Ger L L 6s '47	90½	90½
New So Wales 5s '57	92¼	92¼
New So Wales 5s '58	92⅜	92⅜
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	102
Norway (King) 5s '63	94	94
Nuremberg 6s '52	83	83
Oriental Dev 5½s	84⅜	84⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91	91
Panama Rep 5s	92	92
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99½	99½
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95	95¼
Peru 6s '60	82¾	82¼
Peru 7s '59	99½	99½
Poland 7s '47	84½	84½
Poland 8s '50	93	93
Prague City) 7½s '52	105¼	105¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87¾	87¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rio G do Sul 8s	85½	80½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86¼	86¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	110
Saute Fe (Prov) 7s '42	95¾	95½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	90	88¼
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	110	110
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106	106
Serbs Cro & Sloc 8s '62	84½	84½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '53	87	87

	High	Low
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108⅜	108
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102	102
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96¼	96¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	73¾	73¾
Tokyo El t 6s '28	87½	87½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅛	102
Vienna 6s '52	85	85
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	96⅛	96⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	84¾	84½
Vienna 6s '52	85	84⅝
Westphalia 6s '53	81½	81¼
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	91⅜	91⅜
Veniz 7s	86¾	86¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99¼	99¼

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Sept. 12 Last	Sept. 11
5	Air Inv	16½	16½	..	..
100	Am & Gen S	69¼	69¼	..	..
240	Am Found	122⅝	122	122	122½
700	Am Pneu	10	10	10	10
30	Am Pneu 1pf	26½	26½	26½	25½
427	Am & Cont	49½	48¾	49¼	49½
410	Am T&T	293	287¼	290	291¼
450	Am Woolen	16⅝	16¼	16¼	..
129	Am Dy	31	31	31½	31
400	Amoskeag	16½	16¼	16¼	15½
120	Anaconda	129⅝	125¾	126⅞	128¾
50	Andes Pet	.55	.55	.55	.55
40	Avia SNE	14⅜	14½	14½	14½
600	Arcadian	.80	.80	.80	.85
170	Arix Com	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
40	Asso Gas	69⅜	69⅜	70⅝	70⅝
220	Big Hart	93½	93½	93½	94
3400	Bus Prop Tr	41	41	41	41½
15	Bos El	70	69	70	69
20	Bos El 2 pf	93	93	93	..
130	Blue Rid	20	19½	20	20
40	Bos & Alb	174	174	174	173
100	Blue R pf	48	47½	48	48
180	B&M A Sta	89	87¼	89	87¼
40	B&M B Sta	132	130	132	128
20	B&M C Sta	125	125	125	..
40	B&M pf D	170	170	170	..
30	B&M pr pf	113	113	113	..
10	Brown pf	84	84	84	..
30	Cal & Hec	45¾	45¼	45⅞	45½
620	Cit Svc	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	53½
15	Cliff Min	25	25	25	..
400	Cont Shares	73	73	74½	73
160	Conn & Pas	102	102	102½	..
10	Con aGs	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34
70	Con Sec	92	92	92	92
200	Cop Range	24	24	24	24½
170	Ched Alli	35⅞	35	35⅛	35¾
1960	Cr Int	18⅜	18⅜	18½	19
280	East SS	118	116	117	118
8	E Util	26	26	26	27⅜
50	E Butte	21½	21½	21½	..
420	Em Asso	39½	38¾	38¾	39
50	E Mass A	47½	47½	47½	..
200	E J & F Asso	53	51½	51¾	53
15	Edison Elec	383	380	380	382
205	Eng Pub	70¾	68¾	70	70⅛
90	E G&F pf	93½	93	93½	93
30	First Nat S	85	85	85	86⅜
870	EG&F pr pf	78	78	78	..
100	Georgian pf	11	11	11	10½
40	Gen Elec	379¼	378½	378½	376¾
400	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
200	Gen Capital	79½	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
30	Gilchrist	26	26	26	26
100	Globe	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
230	Greenfield	23⅞	23	23⅞	24
170	Grelf A	49	48	49	50
10	Hygrade	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
70	Hathaway B	33⅞	33½	33⅞	34
60	Hathaway A	43½	43½	43½	43½
20	Hathaway pf	126	125	125	125
10	Hygrade pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¼
270	Int Hydro	53¼	53	53¼	49¾
50	Helvetia	.50	.50	.50	..
120	Hood Rub	35⅜	35	35	35½
700	Int Carrier	26¼	25¾	26¼	26½
90	Isle Royale	23	23	23	23
170	Jenk Tel	11¾	11¼	11½	11⅜
400	Kr & Toll	38	37¼	37¼	37¼
62	Kidder Phdy	92	92	92	92
70	Lake Copper	1¼	1	1	1¼
100	La Salle	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
80	Libby McN	22	21¼	22	21½
200	Loew's Thea	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
90	Me Cent	80	79½	80	79¾
8	Miami	48	48	48	48⅜
70	Mason Val	17⅜	1⅜	17⅜	..
400	Mass Consol	.44	.44	.44	..
20	Mass Gas	200	200	200	200
200	Mass Gas pf	78¼	78	78¾	78
2800	Mass Util	17	16¾	16⅞	17
300	May Old Col	.60	.50	.60	..
70	Mohawk	60

CONSTRUCTION IN DOMINION AT HIGH LEVEL

Grain Situation Perplexing —Foreign Trade Shows Large Increase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—One of the most potent influences in maintaining business activity at a high level in Canada during the last few months has been the construction industry.

According to figures just issued, the August total for construction contracts awarded was the largest ever reported in Canada during the month of August. The actual figure is $58,622,300, and includes a $100,000,000 contract for a portion of the Beauharnois canal and power development; a $2,000,000 power development for the Southern Canada Power Company on the Niagara River in the Province of Quebec; a $1,000,000 secondary school at Hamilton, Ont., and $1,200,000 to be spent on grain elevators.

The total figure for August was 48 per cent greater than a year ago, and $1,000,000 higher than the figure for July, 1929. This brings the total for new construction undertaken throughout the year 18 per cent ahead of similar figures for 1928.

Latest crop reports from the three prairie provinces indicate good progress in the harvesting of the wheat crop. The crop is practically all cut in southern Manitoba, and threshing is about 50 per cent done in that part of the province. Splendid progress has been made in Saskatchewan, and in Alberta 30 per cent of the wheat has been cut.

Grain Situation

A difficult situation has arisen in regard to wheat exports. The price of wheat has helped to be responsible for a complete stop in the export business. Very little wheat has moved across the ocean in the last month or two, and there is danger of the elevators becoming clogged.

Further evidence of the rapid strides Canada is making in foreign trade is furnished in the statement for the 12 months ended July 31 last. Total trade for this period was $2,677,206,327, an increase of $123,374,162 over the previous 12 month period. Exports exceeded imports by a considerable margin.

The industrial situation is satisfactory. The majority of factories and mills are operating at a higher level than at the corresponding time last year, any reduction of program being due to seasonal influences, and to the decline in western trade, which is already noticeable, but which is largely offset by improved markets in eastern Canada.

Trade Is Steady

Domestic trade conditions are generally good. Fall business in clothing is about the same as it was this time a year ago. Importers of dresses and cloaks are enjoying a receptive market, and retail footwear dealers report a renewal of interest in the better class of merchandise. Hardware, particularly the items needed in farm work, are moving in larger volume than for many weeks.

General wholesalers report a steady run of orders in moderate amounts for a wide range of merchandise. Many orders are of a replenishing nature, as the movement of early fall goods at retail is on the increase.

Expansion of the chain store industry, especially those handling groceries and meats in western Canada this year, is the biggest factor in merchandising, developed west of the Lakes during 1929. In Winnipeg the increase of these chain stores has been so rapid and the business of such volume that the old-established department stores are feeling the effect of the competition.

Continued buoyancy in the utilities, renewed strength in the papers, an expansion in sales volume to more than 2¼ times that of July and many wide gains by individual issues were features of an active August market on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The three most active issues maintained their respective places, the leader, Brazilian, almost trebling its July turnover, while Nickel and Shawinigan showed large increases.

Bond Sales Increase

Canadian bond sales for the year up to the end of August amounted to $417,223,406, as compared with $290,389,552 for the corresponding period in 1928. Of the bonds issued, miscellaneous issues totaled $120,201,100, comprising corporations bonds; railways, $108,000,000; public utilities, $4,166,000; municipals, $61,239,306, and government bonds, $62,669,000.

Very little new financing had been done in the last three weeks. None of the provinces issued bonds and no public utility offerings were made in August. Several small miscellaneous and industrial bond issues were made.

More fish are being caught off Canada's coasts this year. For the first seven months of 1929 the catch totaled 388,197,600 pounds, with a landed value to fishermen of $13,036,431. This was an increase of 8,309,500 pounds over the corresponding period last year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
call loans—renewal rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	6½@6¾	6¼
Customers' loans	6½@6¾	6¼
Collateral loans	6½@6¾	6¼
Year money	6%	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	9	9
Four to six months	9	9
	Last	Today Previous
Bar silver in New York	51⅝c	51⅝c
Bar silver in London	..	44c
Bar gold in London	..	84c 113s 7d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$47,000,000	$1,630,000,000
Year ago today	52,000,000	1,417,000,000
Balances	27,000,000	211,000,000
Year ago today	70,000,000	118,000,000
FR bank credit	32,586,025	132,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5⅜
60 days	5⅛@5⅜
90 days	5⅛@5⅜
4 months	5⅛@5⅜
5 months	5⅝@5⅞
6 months	5⅝@5⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	5
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5½
Kansas City	5	Madrid	5½
Minneapolis	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Helsingfors	6
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	11	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.84¼	$4.84⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.84 23/32	4.84⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.03914	.03913	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1389	.139
Italy—lira	.05227	.05227	.193
Germany—mark	.2380	.23805	.238
Austria—schilig	.14083	.14083	.1407
Czechoslovakia—krona	.02963	.02963	.2959
Denmark—krone	.2662	.2662	.268
Finland—fium'rk	.0242	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01291	.01291	.193
Holland—florin	.4007	.40073	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2662	.2662	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.00591	.193
Spain—peseta	.1475	.14781	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2678	.268
Switzland—franc	.19234	.19234	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4832	.4832	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5692	.5692	.7500
India—rupee	.3611	.3611	.4866
Japan—yen	.4693	.4693	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5673
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4200	.4200	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1187	.1187	.3245
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9733	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9727	.9727	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅝	.99⅝	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.39121	.39121	.4985

*Parunsettled.

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A Real Good Place to Lunch or Dine
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George M. Cohan's GAMBLING
"Somebody should create a foundation which would endow all stage aspirants with tickets for the new Cohan play."—Heywood Broun.

WOOL GROWERS OF AUSTRALIA SEEK PUBLICITY

Adopt Compulsory Levy on Sales for Propaganda and Scientific Research

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The general council of the Graziers' Association has approved the idea of a compulsory levy on wool sales in order to carry on the "Use More Wool" campaign. The council has likewise resolved to commence the propaganda at the earliest moment.

The Association is engaged in a double policy (a) scientific research, so that wool may be further improved, and some of the difficulties in connection with its production and sale may be removed; (b)) organized and sustained publicity as to the value of wool.

It is believed that the knowledge that there is this comprehensive policy will create a wider and stronger demand for wool, and that this will be reflected in a higher price.

F. H. Tout, president of the Graziers' Association, declared that it would be absolutely useless to adopt these proposals without arranging for a compulsory levy in the manner indicated. He thought that a levy of 2s. 6d. per £100 would suffice.

The expenditure on propaganda would commence in Australia, but for a time would be mainly in the British Isles.

The council finally agreed that the levy should be determined from time to time, with 5d. per £100 as the maximum. This decision represents the opinion of the majority of the woolgrowers of this State (New South Wales), the principal wool-growing state of Australia. The aims of the Graziers' Association are further clarified in a statement made by Mr. Tout who says in part:

Propaganda Important

"It is encouraging to read that considerable space has been given in the Bradford press to the proposed wool publicity campaign proposed by the Graziers' Federal Council of Australia. The letter seems to suggest, however, that propaganda is the only side to the proposed campaign. While propaganda is, in our opinion, vitally important, we recognize that scientific research is equally necessary, and the proposals cover both.

"Doubtless an increase in the popularity of wool is likely to be brought about by the skill of manufacturers, but here again they surely will be helped by scientific research. We believe that such research, adequately financed, will discover new uses for wool, and enable the manufacturers to place before the consumers still more attractive articles.

"Again, doubtless the Bradford correspondent is right in suggesting that a great need 'is to direct public taste and judgment.' This, in our opinion, can be brought about by a publicity campaign skillfully directed. We know that fashion must be taken most seriously into account. We need to make the world still more 'wool conscious.'

Research as Aid

"I do not entirely agree, however, with his view that 'pastoralists can best advertise wool by investigating still more closely the cost of production, and by putting it on the market in as large quantities as is consistent with a reasonable profit.' Unquestionably, costs of production are a crucial part of the problem, and we can assure Bradford that that part is being tackled in Australia just as well as we know how.

"We look to scientific research to help us solve this phase of the problem. We, as woolgrowers, are endeavoring to raise a fund of at least £200,000 for the purpose, and we are urging governments, federal and state, to allot considerably more money to their departments of science. We are also striving for lower taxation, lower transport charges, and a revised tariff —all in the direct interests of reduced costs of production.

"At the same time, though we hope to get our costs down, we believe that a 'use more wool' campaign would give us a better chance to show reasonable returns on the capital invested in the industry."

PACIFIC COAST BANK MERGER IS EFFECTIVE

SAN FRANCISCO—Consolidation of Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles and its branches with Bank of Italy and Bank of America of California was effective at close of business Sept. 7. Head office of Pacific National and its two branches will become branches of Bank of America of California.

At the same time Bank of Italy acquires business of two Bank of America branches, one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles, to merge with its own branches. Bank of America takes one Los Angeles branch of Bank of Italy.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIERS

The second offering of 400,000 shares of the capital stock of International Carriers, Ltd., is made at 25½ by Calvin Bullock, investment bankers. Offering of this stock will double the outstanding shares of this company, making a total of 800,000 of an authorized issue of 1,000,000 shares. Proceeds from the sale of this stock will increase the working capital of the investment company to $18,000,000. The offering is made for the purpose of giving the company additional funds "to take advantage of certain interesting situations in American and European railroad securities."

EMPIRE CORPORATION

NEW YORK—Initial public financing for Empire Corporation, formed as a holding company to acquire controlling interests and otherwise to invest in public utiltiy enterprises, will consist of 50,000 units in the form of allotment certificates, each unit consisting of one share of cumulative convertible preferred stock, $3 optional dividend series, one share of no-par common stock and one option warrant entitling the holder to purchase one share of common stock, and will shortly be offered by a banking group composed of Yeager, Young & Pierson, Inc., Hale, Waters & Co. and Pirnie, Simons & Co., Inc.

UNITED STATES & OVERSEAS CORP.

NEW YORK—A group headed by Harris Forbes Corporation has underwritten financing for United States & Overseas Corporation, which will take the form of 600,000 shares of no-par common with stock purchase warrants. This will be the first public financing for this company, which on completion of this financing will have assets of about $22,000,000.

UNITED AIRCRAFT & TRANSPORT

United Aircraft & Transport Corporation showed July net income of $1,356,021 after charges and federal taxes, this being a gain of about 30 per cent over the previous month. Net income for the first seven months of this year amounted to $5,817,559. Unfilled orders of United's equipment subsidiaries on July 31 totaled about $14,000,000.

WHEAT PRICE INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Investigation of the disparity between Canadian wheat prices and the prices of wheat in the northwestern states, together with a study of the whole subject of grain storage facilities, has been initiated by the Federal Farm Board.

PARAGON REFINING ACQUISITION

NEW YORK—Paragon Refining Company has acquired control of Valvoline Oil Company.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS (Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Aero Underwritrs	34½	34½	
1 Air Invest	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2 Airstock	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 Alexander Indus	9	9	9
†20 Alab & Gt So pf	150	150	150
16 Allied Pw &Lt	89½	87	87
1 Allied Pw&Lt pf	43	43	43
17 Allis Chalm	77	76¼	76¼
3 Alum Co Am pf	107	107	107
1 Alum Ltd	265	265	265
1 Am Arch	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
4 Am Brit & Cont	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Am Br Bov B	18	17½	17½
2 Am Chain	34½	34¼	34½
12 Am Clt P&LB	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
20 Am Com Pw A	29¼	28⅝	29¼
1 Am Com Pw A	47	47	47
4 Am Com Pw war	9	8⅝	8⅝
1 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
20 Am Cyan B	69⅝	68	68
†50 Am Dis Tel Cot pf	112	112	112
4 Am Dept Stores	9½	9⅛	9⅛
14 Am & Fgn Pw wrl	149⅜	144⅜	145½
4 Am Equities	21⅛	21	21
5 Am Gas & El	218⅜	215	215
11 Am Invest "B"	23½	23¼	23¼
250 †Am Lt & Trac	33½	32¾	32¾
1 Am Nat Gas	15	15	15
1 Am Phenix	69	69	69
2 Am Salaman	84	84	84
145 Am Superpow	64½	63	63
4 Am Superp 1st pf	97⅝	97½	97⅝
14 Anchor Post Fn	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
12 Anch Post n	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜
1 Anglo Chil Con Nit	35	35	35
2 Ariz Power	55	55	55
22 Ark Nat Gas	21⅝	21⅝	22⅝
120 Ark Nat G A	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
3 Ark Nat G pf	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛
2 Asso Dye & Pr	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3 Asso El Ind Lt	10⅝	10½	10½
123 Asso G & El	70⅜	69⅝	70
112 Asso G&E deb rts	27¼	27	27
1 Asso Ray pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
3 Atl Lobos pf	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
16 Atl Fr & Sug	16⅝	16½	16½
1 Atlas Plywood	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
2 Autom Vot Mch	14½	14	14½
14 Autom V M evt	24⅜	24	24
1 Aviation Credit	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Balab Katz	80	80	80
1 Bahia Corp	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
184 Beth Steel	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
1 Blaw Knox	61	61	61
2 Bliss Co	37¼	37¼	37¼
17 Blue Ridge	20	19½	19½
43 Blue Ridge pf	47⅜	47½	47½
2 Brazil Tr&Lt	68	67⅞	68
4 British Celanese	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Buckeye Pipe Line	68¼	68¼	58¼
2 Budd (E G) Mfg	23⅜	23½	23½
4 Bulova Watch	35⅜	35⅜	24⅜
35 Burma Ltd	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Butler Bros	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜
15 Bwana Kubwa	8	7⅞	8
1 Cable Radio Tube	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
7 Cable & Wire A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4 Cable & Wire B	4	3¾	3¾
14 CAM Co vtc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20 Can Marc Wireless	8½	8¼	8¼
12 Capital Admin A	69⅞	68½	69⅞
4 Capital Adm pf A	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
4 Caterpil Tract	79½	78¾	78¾
6 Celanese Corp Am	42	41¾	41¾
1 Celanese ptc 1 pf	90	90	90
16 Cent At States	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
12 Cent Pub Serv A	54¾	54¾	54¾
281 Cent Pub Svc rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
42 Cent States Elec	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1 Cent Pipe (.60)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
12 Chain Stores Stk	42	41¼	42
1 Chesbro Mfg (6B)	199¾	199¾	199¾
41 Chic Norwst rts	5	4⅜	4⅜
4 Chief Cons	3½	3½	3½
116 Cities Serv (.30A)	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
1 City Mch & T(1.60)	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 Cleve Elec Il (.30)	110	110	110
5 Colgate Palmol (2)	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
3 Colomb Syndic	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
18 Comm Inv Trust	82⅞	82⅜	82⅞
151 Comwlth & So ⅝J	23¼	22⅞	23
18 Comwlth & S war	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
22 Cons Cop Min	10⅝	9⅞	10
15 Cons G&E B (2)	138⅝	136⅝	136⅝
200 Cons Gas NY rts	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
4 Cons Gas Ut A (3)	34⅜	34½	34½
8 Cons Instrument	20½	20½	20½
12 Cons Laund Corp	15¼	15	15¼
1 Cont Diamond (2)	36½	36½	36½
1 Cooper Bess pf (3)	49	49	49
12 Cor&Reynolds pf	107¾	107	107
5 Cosden Oil	98⅛	97	98⅛
12 Cord Corp	35⅞	35¼	35⅞
12 Creole Syndic	9	8¾	9
1 Cresson Gold	½	½	½
12 Cream of Wheat	43	42¾	43
†50 Cumberland Pipe	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
1 Curtiss Airports ctf	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
4 Curtiss Flying	22⅛	20⅝	20⅝
1 Daniel Reeve	38	38	38
48 Dayton Airplane	46	45	45⅜
13 De Forest Radio	15⅞	15¼	15⅞
1 De Haviland old	7½	7½	7½
4 De Haviland new	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1 Derby Oil	7	7	7
15 Detroit Aircraft	16½	16	16½
12 Dixie Gas Util	26⅜	25½	25½
6 Dixie G prts	4¼	4	4
5 Doehler Die-Cast	36	35⅞	35⅞
13 Douglas Aircraft	30	30	30
13 Dubilier Condenser	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
15 Durant Mot	9	8	8
1 Duke Pow rts	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
23 East G&F	52⅝	51	51
20 Earl Radio	8	8	8⅛
12 Elsler Elec	27¼	26⅝	27
28 El Bond&Share	176⅜	176⅛	176⅛
11 Electric Invest	274	271¼	272¼
1 Electric Invest pf	98½	98½	98½
15 El Pow Assoc	90	87½	90
12 El Pow Assoc A	88¾	87	88¾
11 El Pow&Lt opt war	56½	55	55¼
11 Electric Share	52¼	51¾	51¾
14 Elec Shares pf	132⅝	131¾	132⅜
1 Empire Pow	52½	52½	52½
1 Eng Gold Mines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50 Eureka Pipe	55	55	55
14 Fairchild Avia	8⅝	8	8
6 Falcon Lead M	½	½	½
4 Fanstiel Prod	24¾	24	24¾
5 Fed Scr Cp	71	71	71
13 Fed Wat 'A'	55¾	54½	54½
13 Federated Met	37½	36⅞	37½
5 Fiat Corp	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
5 Financial Invest	26¼	26¼	26¼
11 First Nat Sto rts	1⅝	1	1
2 First Nat Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Fokker Aircraft	47½	47	47½
4 Ford Mot Can A	42½	40⅞	42
4 Ford Mot France	12⅞	12⅝	12½
15 Ford Mot Ltd	17¾	17¼	17¼
35 Forhan Co 'A'	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞
6 Fourth Nat Inv	60⅜	59⅝	60
2 Foundation Fgn	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜
15 Fox Thea A	27¾	27¼	27¼
†50 Franklin 7% pf	90	90	90
2 Garlock Packing	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1 Gen Am Inv pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Gen Bak new	6⅜	6½	6½
5 Gen Cable War	40	40	40
12 Gen El Eng rcts	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
4 Gen Empire	33½	33½	33½
2 Gen Ind Alcohol	30	30	30
1 Gen Ldy Mach	20	20	20
12 Gen Realty & Util	39⅝	38¾	38⅞
4 Gen Rlty & Ut pf	119⅝	119	119
25 Gen Theater	44¾	42¾	43¾
15 Globe Underwrit	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
4 Golden Center Min	8¼	8¼	8¼
13 Golden Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 Godchaux Sug B	35½	35	35½
21 Goldman Sachs	107⅞	107½	107½
1 Gorham Knitbac	6¾	6¾	6¼
1 Gramophone	36	36	36
†10 Gt A&P 1st pf	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Grnfld T&D	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
817 &rocery Stores	16¾	16⅞	16⅜
18 Ground Gripper	45	43	44½
6 Ground Gripper pf	43½	42	43½
9 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	203⅞	202½	202⅝
1 Hall Print	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Hap Cndy Inc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 Haygart Corp	66⅛	65	66⅛
9 Hazeltine (1)	56	51	53½
4 Helena Rubinstein	15¼	15¼	15¼
8 Hercules Motors	34	34	34
1 HollingerGM (.60)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Homaokla Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Hormel Co	58¾	58½	58⅝
8 Houston Gulf G	19½	19	19⅛
6 Hudson Ay M&S	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
7 HumbleOil&R(2B)	123	120⅝	122
8 Hygrade Food	31⅝	31	31
8 Ill Pipe Line (20)	303⅜	303	303
8 ImpOCannew (½)	39½	38⅝	39
2 Indiana Pipe Line	29⅝	29½	29⅝
12 Insull Util	109¾	106¼	108⅝
4 InsCoNAm(2⅛B	84⅞	84	84
2 Insull Util 2pf	101	100⅛	101
11 Insur Shares	23	23	23
6 IntcnPetrol (.37½)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 Inter Equity	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
8 Int Equity ctfs	65⅛	65	65
17 Int Pet new (.37½)	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛
1 Intercoast Trade	32½	32½	32½
7 Inter Prod	9	9	9
2 IntSRazB (2⅜B)	27½	27½	27½
1 Int Sup Pw (1A)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Int Sup rts	4	3⅜	3⅜
9 Int Utilities B	19⅛	19	19
9 Inter Hosiery (1.80)	19	17	19
8 Irving Air Ch (2)	30⅜	30½	30½
18 Ital Superpower	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
4 Kleierts Co	34⅞	33⅜	33⅜
8 Kolster Brandes	4	4	4
1 Laire Liquid	95	95	95
4 Lakey Fdy&Mach	20½	20½	20½
1 Lane Bryant	85½	85½	85½
1 Lefcourt Rlty new	20½	20½	20½
1 Lefcourt Rlty pf	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Leh Coal & Nav	160	160	160
3 Lerner Stores	65	65	65
18 Libby McN & Lib	22⅜	21⅜	22
7 Lily Tulip Cup	23⅜	23	23⅛
4 Lone Star Gas nw	57⅜	56⅝	57
8 Long Is Light	84	82	82
19 Louisiana L & E	10⅜	8	10
1 Mapes Consol Mfg	39	39	39
2 Marconi Int Marin	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Marc Wrless Eng	15	15	15
9 Mason Val Mines	2	1⅞	2
8 Mavis Bttlg Co	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 May Flower Asso	95	94½	94⅝
46 Memphis aNt Gas	21¼	20⅜	21
8 Merrit Chap&Scott	30⅜	29½	30⅛
5 Metal Min	19½	19½	19½
3 Metro Ch Stores	84¼	82	82
19 Mid West Util nw	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜
1 Miller & Sons	53	53	53
11 Minn HoneywlRg	11⅛	112	113
1 Mo Kan Pipe L	29½	29½	29½
3 Mohawk Mining	82⅜	82⅛	82⅜
1 Mountain Prod	12½	12½	12½
2 Municipal Service	20½	20	20⅛
3 aNtional Aviation	51½	51⅛	51½
1 Nat Amer Co	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
8 Nat Family Stores	32	30⅝	32
8 Natl Fuel&Gas	40½	39¾	40
14 Natl Investors	385	367	385
29 Nat Pub Serv A	40⅜	35½	40⅜
1 Nat Thea Supply	26½	26½	26½
1 Nat Trans	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
2 Nat Un Radio	40	40	40
2 Nehi Corp	24½	24½	24½
2 Neisner Bros	101	100⅝	101
1 Nelson Corp (H)	25¼	25¼	25¼
4 N J Zinc n	85¾	84½	85
1 N Mex&Ariz Ld	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
21 Newmont Mining	236	229⅜	235
1 Newport Co	47¼	46⅜	46⅜
15 do rts	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 N Y Auction A	23⅞	22⅝	22⅞
1 N Y Investors	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
2 N Y Bio Ba	17½	17⅜	17⅜
N Y Petroleum	18⅞	18½	18⅝
†25 N Y Tel 6½% pf	113	113	113
180 Niagara Hud Pow	24½	23⅜	24
15 do A war	⅞	⅞	⅞
13 do B war	21	19	19½
1 Nippissing Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Noma Elec	23	23	23
3 Noranda Mines	61½	60½

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

REAL ESTATE

HUELVA, SPAIN

FOR SALE, this attractive RESIDENCE, facing North-South. 2½ HOURS FROM SEVILLE. Constructed for Mr. Robido from whose Columbian exhibit [illegible] Large hall, tile bathrooms, drawing room, study, [illegible] servants' quarters, [illegible] garage, [illegible] ACRES [illegible] H. HOWLAND, HUELVA, SPAIN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID for couple and school girl (10). Must have some knowledge of light sewing, sewing requisite, other light duties. Wages to experience necessary. State salaries and references. Box N-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN of experience to take mother's place and run household, where maid is kept; ages 4 to 10 years; call evenings. C. W. HOWARD, JR., 164 Wyoming Ave., Malden, Mass. 0055 (Malden).

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

[illegible] 920 West 179th (Apartment 6G), near Riverside Drive. Students returning to [illegible] must sell immediately their furnishings of [illegible] apartment; available [illegible] Cathedral 5287 for appointment.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send to mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave., at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 32nd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 2 afternoons, $25 per month. 11 West 42nd St., Room 1900, Salmon Tower Building.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 69th St., Sunnyside 7786.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; restful, refined; near lakes; excellent table; rates $22 up weekly. Box 294.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 138 East 40th—Club home; double room and board, $17.50 and $16.50 per person. MISS HOPKINSON.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Below 72nd (East Side preferred); room and board wanted in private family by young business woman. C 29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Would share small apartment near Opera House with business girl. N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Large sunny double front room; also single rooms, near church. Copley 5417 R.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 650-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York harbor; light airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 414 Pacific St. near Nevins Subway Station—2 room apartment; single room, $6.25; rooms for 2, $9; all improvements, ladies. Triangle 5854, Brewster.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large room, conveniences; private home, detached house; 20 minutes to New York; breakfasts. 109 E. 15th St. Tel. Buckminster 8519.

BROOKLYN—Furnished, one large and small room; private family; home comforts; Brighton subway to Ave. H station. 817 E. 15th St. Phone Mansfield 4039.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Comfortable, light, airy room next to bath; privileges of home. MRS. ANNA A. DIETZEL, 29 Crescent St.

N. Y. C.—Beautifully furnished rooms in beautiful apartment; newly decorated; high class apartment house; Broadway cars, Riverside bus, subway trains. Phone Cathedral 3587. 600 West 113th St. (Apt. 6C).

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 140th, Apartment 12, Edgecombe 9441—One large and one small room; every convenience; quiet, private family; near bus, surface and subway.

NEW YORK CITY, 208 West 94th—Attractive front rooms, single, double; excellent locality; all transportation. TRIGG, Apt. 3B.

N. Y. C., 501 West 143rd St., Apt. 41—Pleasant outside room; private family, elevator apartment. Phone Bradhurst 4491.

N. Y. C., 66 W. 94th—Comfortable single room; lavatory, home atmosphere, private residence; moderate. Riverside 6562.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Thoroughly modern furnished rooms with bath, hotel service, Butterfield 1359. Near church.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th—Bright, sunny room, $8, newly decorated, kitchen privilege. Apt. 51.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—For rent furnished, attractive little suite; private bath; suitable light housekeeping; near water; excellent commuting. Call P. W. 144, or write 36 Carlton Ave.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., 9 Euclid Ave.—Attractive room; reasonable; private family; couple or single; board if desired; easy commuting New York. Tel. Hack. 2853 J.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 280 Alexander St.—Sunny, comfortable room; quiet. Monroe 6805 J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—20 years' diversified experience; financial statements, controls, payrolls; can take charge. L 27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HONEST, industrious married man desires change with advancement prospects, salesman 5 years with refreshment parts jobber; willing to consider any line of work. Connecticut territory preferred. What have you? C. R. HALE, R. F. D. 5, Waterbury, Conn.

POSITION WANTED—Chauffeur, experienced N. Y. City or vicinity; references given. MR. HAROLD SCHUWACHER, 54 Hillcrest Rd., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.)—Overlooking Hudson. Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

SOUTHPORT, CONN. (Box 461)—Quiet place on water for few guests; good food, convenient commuting; car. Phone Fairfield 1138.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: Grandstan Parkways, Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288 mornings before 10 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3 rooms, including kitchen, $50 month, or 3 rooms and use of kitchen $60; 2-family house; good neighborhood near Parkside Station BMT and Prospect Park and stores. 146 Woodruff Ave., SHORT.

N. Y. C., 222 East 71st St., 6B—Studio apartment, skylight, fireplace, balcony, grand piano, roof garden, kitchen, 2 bedrooms. Butterfield 8420.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Furnished apartments to let; large rooms, fireplaces, kitchenettes; gas, light and heat; $8 to $10. 59 Prince St.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
103 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10030
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

FOR SALE
TWO NEW ONE-FAMILY HOUSES
OPEN DAILY—SUNDAYS 2-5
LINDHEIMER
60 SOUTH PINE AVENUE,
ALBANY, N. Y.
TEL. 6-4074

FOR SALE—NEW LONDON, Conn.—7-room house, open fireplace, bath, lot 145x50 ft.; MT. VERNON, N. Y.—11-room house, all conveniences. MRS. E. E. DREW, 529 Morris St., Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE, City Island, N. Y.—Home, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2 porches, garage, garden, corner, 100x100, beach privilege. MRS. E. S. JACOB, 651 King Ave.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Heart of the White Mts.—For sale or rent, beautiful old house, shade trees, 1¾ acres, 8 master bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, modern appointments, hot water heat, furnished throughout, covered porch, 2-car garage. B. S. CHURCHILL, Whitefield, N. H.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

"The Bank With the Chime Clock"

4½% Paid on Deposits

New Fall Fashions
are portrayed in our new stock of Fall dresses and coats in our Women's Store
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

The SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
Luncheon Tea Dinner
GIFT SHOP
Danbury-Bridgeport Main Highway
Telephone: Redding 67

EARL K. HAAG
INSURANCE
Specialist in
ESTATE SERVICE
Watson Bank Building Bar. 7606

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

TOWE & KOHLMAIER
Tailors and Haberdashers
THE QUALITY STORE
1035 Broad Street Opp. Post Office

THOMPSON'S
APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

CUNNINGHAM
RADIO TUBES
Standard Since 1915
HOWLAND'S

BRAUNFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
MILLINERY
Presenting the Season's Latest Creations at Moderate Prices

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
Choice Meats, Provisions Vegetables, etc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

HARTFORD

Isaac A. Allen & Son
Incorporated
ARCHITECTS
MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 Farmington Avenue 2-3937

WITKOWER'S
Established 1835
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

PARKING
WASHING POLISHING
SIMONIZING
The Auto Service Co.
180 Church St. Phone 6-4431
3 Minutes from Main Street

Beautiful Cut Steel Buckles
Hand Bags and Hosiery
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

PLUMBING and HEATING
Shaffer Construction Company
450 Ann Street (Rear)
2-9758 Charter 189-3

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY
WEST HARTFORD
Telephone 4-6200

559 MAIN — Beroth *Bread* Shop — 1128 MAIN

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream
Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 296

THE CHERNIACK CO.
FURRIERS and WOMAN'S OUTFITTERS

QUALITY MEAT
Cooked Food and Home-Made Pastry
Free Delivery
M. W. BOOTH
48 E. MAIN STREET Phone 565

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

HALL'S MUSIC and UTILITY SHOP
Ivers & Pond
Gulbransen
Atwater Kent
Majestic
General Electric Refrigerators
Easy Washer
PIANOS
RADIOS
275 Main Street Phone 1018

Pauline C. Miller
BEAUTY SHOP
New Middletown Savings Bank Bldg.
Main and Court Streets Phone 78-2

Anita Hat Shop
Young Building, Court Street
Shows the RIGHT HAT to Complete YOUR ENSEMBLE, whether it is for Street, Afternoon or Evening.
(Specializing in the larger head sizes.)

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Fountain Pens—Portable Typewriters
All kinds of College and School Supplies
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
J. POLINER & SONS
548 Main Street

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

Charles B. Mitchell
Painter and Decorator
Paints and Wall Paper
Phone 1573 143 William St.

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

PEEK FREAN BISCUIT
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street

When Going to the Shore Stop at
MACK'S STORE
F. A. McMULLEN, Prop.
Delicatessen, etc.
Magazines, Soda, Candy
2 Main St., cor. Union Phone 2796

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information.
79-83 COURT STREET

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
SHOE HOSPITAL
First Class Shoe Repairing
Phone 2299 118 MAIN STREET

Welch's
"THE NATIONAL DRINK"
Grape Juice
NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
Phone 2454 370 Main St.

Developing *Printing*
Copying *Enlarging*
The largest Photo-Finishing Service in New England. Mail Orders Filled.
Fountain Photo Service
483 Main Street

Grape-Nuts
BUY IT TODAY
for breakfast tomorrow!
WETHERBEE & CONROY
DELICATESSENS
345 Main Street Phone 347

S. Cappello Barber Shop
358 MAIN STREET
5 Barbers—Manicurist
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting a specialty

CUBETA BROS. INC.
FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
126 Main Street Phones 600 & 2111

Murphy's Leather Store
For Your
SUMMER VACATION
We can supply your needs with
Luggage of All Kinds
191 Court Street

SIMON EDELBERG
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Fur Remodeling
105 COLLEGE STREET
Phone 2217

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
Complete Home Furnishers
484-492 Main Street
"The Store of Superior Service"

NEW BRITAIN

Try One of Our Popular Four
Wet Wash
Wet Wash *with 12 flats*
Thrifty Service
Soft Dry
121 SMALLEY ST. Tel. 2800

BLEWS — SODA SANDWICH SPA
Dinner 11-2 p. m.
Waffles Served
Monarch Toffies
Meet Your Friends at the "SPA"

LANGROCK
Fine Clothes
Our Annual Summer Sale Now in Progress
"Fall Showings"
ASHLEY BABCOCK CO.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Leonard-Herrmann Co.
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 96 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1523
Main Office and Works 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 3104
R. J. KLOBER — A. F. EICHTARDT

KOLODNEY BROS. HARDWARE & COMPANY.
WHOLESALE RETAIL
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

HELEN PHILLIPS
BOOKS & GIFTS
STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

WALLPAPER PAINTS
Artists' Materials of Proven Quality
"THE PAINT STORE"
oldest in New Britain
Morgan Kingsley & Thompson, Inc.
411 Main St. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN

SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
"The Store of Fashion Without Price Penalty"
Annual Fall Sale of Blankets, Sheets and Linens now in progress. Important savings prevail.

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Annual September Sale of Housewares
Commences Monday, Sept. 16th
What if the house does look drab and uninspiring—that's all the more reason why you will revel in the possession of these brand new things. Think of the darling color schemes you can introduce in the kitchen, and the sparkling china and glassware to add charm to the table.
The savings you can accomplish are beyond your fondest expectations.
Housewares, Downstairs Store

Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

MORY'S BAKERY
Quality Bakers Since 1888
DELICATESSEN
Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Monarch Brand Goods
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
392 STATE STREET 3-0528

Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
We carry *Cinderella Dressing*
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

INTERIOR DECORATOR
Anita Gardner
264 Willow Street
Phone 7-7303

JOHN BROWN, INC.
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream
and
Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

LOEWY'S HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery
We offer the Newest and Best at reasonable cost
876 Chapel Street, corner Church

Bright Sparkling Clean LEHIGH COAL — KOPPERS COKE
Furnace or Fuel Oil
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
OFFICE: 376 STATE ST. 3-0114

NOXON THE HATTER
HATS CLEANED
BLOCKED, REMODELED
CUSTOM-MADE HATS
94 Church St., 30 Years in Business

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS — *"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"*
670 Chapel Street

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

J. Johnson & Sons Announce the
OPENING
of New Haven's
Largest Radio Department
with all the leading sets and new 1930 models.
Atwater Kent, Bosch, Crosley, Lyric, R. C. A. Radiola, Sparton, Zenith
An Entire Floor Devoted to Radio
Take the elevator to the Radio Department—Fifth Floor
J. Johnson & Sons of Boston
85-89 CHURCH STREET

I-SIS AUTO POLISH
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 Temple Street 3-5934

MARY LEE'S SHOP
UNUSUAL GIFTS
Greeting Cards—Circulating Library
7 Center Street, New Haven
546 Campbell Avenue, West Haven

NEW LONDON

Peterson Pipes — Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

Everything for Athletics
at the
SPORTING GOODS STORE
Agents of A. G. Spalding & Co.,
73 STATE ST., NEW LONDON, CONN.

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books for Everybody
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

E. D. STEELE
Incorporated
Outfitters for
MEN and BOYS
227 State Street Telephone 4840

Clark's Beauty Parlors
Pearl S. Hopkins, *Proprietress*
Permanent Waving
Shampooing, Marcelling and Water Waving—Manicuring
17 Union Street Telephone 7458

NORWALK

ARCH PRESTIGE EVER SHOE
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also expert developing and printing service
520 West Avenue, NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

Your party can be made more enjoyable with the good things from the
de Bruycker Bake Shop
FROST BUILDING 518 WEST AVE
Tel. Norwalk 3287

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn
Tel. 3201

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk Conn
Phone 256

All Auto Body Repairs
Fender Dents Removed
TILLY AUTO AND CARRIAGE WORKS
81 North Main Street, SO. NORWALK

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

STAMFORD

C. O. MILLER CO.
September Sale of Glassware and Electrical Appliances
The C. O. Miller Co.
Tel. 71 Atlantic Square

The New and Better Store
Fashion Headquarters
M. Moltasch & Son Inc.
278 MAIN STREET
Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Sportwear, Furs, Lingerie and Hosiery
Gift Studio, and a Modern Cold Storage

INGOLD INC.
Expert Permanent Waving
Prospect and Forest Sts., Stamford, Conn.
Hair Cutting Marcel Waving
Finger Waving Shampooing
Manicuring Facials
Telephone Stamford 1359

"Laundering the Careful Way"
STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc.
Office, 10-12 Summer Pl., Stamford
Telephone Stamford 1634-1635

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Grocery Stores
22 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Near Broad Street

The ODDITY
Gift Importers, Lamps, Occasional Furniture
Costume Jewelry
Art Objects
The ROGER SMITH
Tel. 3802 55 River St.

Telephone 1672
French Millinery Shop
CREATORS
Exclusive Sportwear
459 MAIN STREET, Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

THE MONTH OF AUGUST
Will Be a Profitable Month to Shop at This Store
There will be many important sales events, and it will be worth your while to keep watch of our daily newspaper announcements.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

Dry Cleaning and Laundry Work
The PEERLESS LAUNDRY
146-150 NORTH MAIN STREET
NAUGATUCK, CONN.

Crane's
Fine Writing Papers
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.

DEAN
The Florist
68 CENTER ST. Phone 558

Daniel Hays Gloves
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

Sole Agents in Waterbury for CANTILEVER SHOES
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 WATERBURY

Maryland

BALTIMORE

LUCAS BROS., Inc.
STATIONERY
for Business and Personal Use
219-223 East Baltimore Street

MARYLAND TIRE CO.
1011 West North Avenue
Selling
NORTHERN QUALITY TIRES and TUBES
Made of Selected European Estates Rubbers

New York

ALBANY

COAL—COKE
Masons' Building Supplies
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
Dial 3-1268, 6-7744

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires
Tydol Economy Gas
Veedol Oil—Storage—Washing
Accessories
251 HUDSON AVE. Tel. 3-4884

F. F. Crannell Lumber Co.
North Ferry and Water Sts.
Phone 4-9148
Dealers in Lumber, Hardware, Interior Finish, Roofings, etc.

HARVEY A. DWIGHT
Masons' Building Supplies
147 DONGAN AVENUE
Dial 4-9109

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ALBANY (Continued)

Whitney's
August Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
Now In Progress
Save 10% to 50% by Buying This Month
USE THE BUDGET PLAN
Whitney's
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Get on a Cash Basis!
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: JEAN-BAPTISTE POQUELIN, called MOLIÈRE.

When: Seventeenth century.

Where: France.

Why famous: One of the greatest writers of comedy of all time.

The son of a Parisian upholsterer, Jean-Baptiste Poquelin was destined by his parents to follow his father's trade, and indeed, did for a short time succeed to the position of "valet upholsterer" to the King, which his father and uncle had held before him. His intellectual gifts, however, were marked, and led to his being educated at the Collège de Clermont according to the best traditions of the day—that is to say, in Greek, Latin, philosophy, and the ballet.

But he had always wanted to be a comedian; and when the opportunity offered, he joined a troupe which made a bid for popular favor in Paris. Failing in the capital, the company toured the provinces with some success. Here Jean-Baptiste Poquelin took the name of Molière, by which he has ever since been known; here, too, he began to write short comedies which were customarily played after the main piece, usually a tragedy.

Molière never succeeded as a tragic actor, because, it has been suggested, he did not rant enough for popular taste. Returning to Paris, the company played a tragedy before the new King, Louis XIV, which was not successful, followed by one of Molière's comedies, which was. He made the King laugh; and from that time on, the King became the stanch friend and patron of the dramatist, defending him against the many enemies which his open denunciations of hypocrisy, affectation and formalism made for him. For in holding the mirror up to nature, he showed the fashionable world of his time much which that world did not like to see.

In Tartuffe, he attacked religious hypocrisy; in Le Malade Imaginaire, the medical profession; in Les Femmes Savantes and Les Précieuses Ridicules, affectation and intellectual snobbery; in Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, false pretension. Each of these comedies was a thrust against "respectable" evils so widely practiced and so abhorrent to the dramatist's innate honesty, and each brought fresh calumnies on his head.

But he also had friends, chief of whom was the King; and so entertaining were his plays, and so excellent an actor of comedy was he himself, that he never failed to play to full houses. His remarkable gift for comedy and his poetic and dramatic ability, coupled with a keen insight into human nature and a just sense of values, have placed him in the foremost rank of dramatists of all time, second to none excepting possibly Shakespeare.

A Word a Day

Instinct

A natural, spontaneous impulse or unplanned prompting to action may be defined as instinct.

In considering some of the groups of tendencies to behavior which are classed as instincts, the following have been recognized: instinct of escape, curiosity, food-seeking, construction, laughter.

An instinct is "a pricking in," as the Latin *in* and *stinguere*, show. It is an urge, an instigation from within. Stimulation by instinct, regulation by intelligence, form a powerful basis for human actions.

"Impulse," which is often discussed in connection with "instinct," may be defined as the sensation or feeling which prompts instinctive action, also a prompting to action which is not instinctive.

The noun, in'stinct, is accented only on the first syllable; the adjective, in-stinct', meaning innate, stresses the second. Sound each *i* as in *it*, the *n* as in *ink*.

"An instinct is a propensity prior to experience."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why is it economical to have several pairs of shoes and wear them in rotation? —*Fashions Page*..... 20
2. What country has but one automobile to every 75,000 inhabitants? — *Odds and Ends* 20
3. What was known as the Cherokee Strip portion of Oklahoma?—*News Section*. 20
4. What is the root meaning of "nucleus"?—*A Word a Day* 20
5. In what city of Italy are automobiles wholly excluded?—*Editorial* ..... 20 —

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

A MAN can know nothing of mankind without knowing something of himself.—DISRAELI

Odds and Ends

Police Linguists

For the benefit of foreign tourists, 500 Paris policemen have a knowledge of English, German, Spanish and Italian.

Farms Abandoned

During the five years ending 1925, farm land totaling 31,000,000 acres was abandoned in the United States.

Depth of Atlantic

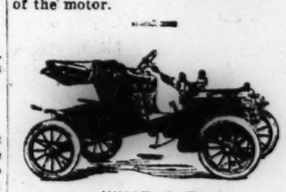
The average depth of the Atlantic Ocean is said to be 13,000 feet. The deepest section is north of Porto Rico, with a maximum known depth of 28,000 feet.

The Word "Bible"

The word "Bible" is from a Greek word meaning papyrus plant.

Airplane Mufflers

It is said that mufflers are not used on airplanes because they add too much weight and cut down the power of the motor.



WHAT IS IT?

This is the Model N, 1906 Ford automobile, the success of which is said to have given Henry Ford his idea for the popular Model T.

The Children's Corner

Freddy Egg-timer

"I WONDER how much longer we shall stay idle in this gift shop window," said Freddy Egg-timer.

"I do miss Neddy so much," said Teddy Egg-timer. "I wish we could see him again. I heard once of an Egg-timer that went to a home where nobody liked boiled eggs and he was put on a high shelf and forgotten. Then one day he was broken—very sad!"

Just then they both gasped. "Oh!" as they sailed in a firm hand from the window to a counter inside. A sweet voice was saying:

"Really, we have such a time keeping track of the one we have. It is in such demand. Maybe if we have three we can stop running around looking for that one!" She laughed, such a silvery laugh!

After a Long While Freddy Egg-Timer Spied Teddy Through a Crack in the Door.

And then the Egg-timers were plunged into a tissue paper cavern in a cardboard box where they stayed for what seemed a very long time.

With daylight, came again the same sweet voice, and a gentle hand lifted them out of the box.

"Now, Sarah can keep her egg-timer in the kitchen. Here is one for the telephone stand. And here is one for the playroom and the play-yard."

Freddy Egg-timer was set up beside the telephone, and Teddy Egg-timer was seized by two very eager little hands. "Goody, goody! Won't we have fun timing all our play turns!"

After a long while Freddy Egg-timer spied Teddy through a crack in the door. They could signal after a fashion of their own, and converse fairly well.

"I guess I shan't have much to do," said Freddy from his place by the phone. "I wish—"

But just then the kitchen door opened, and through a crack he saw Neddy on a shelf. Oh, wasn't he glad! From then on he was very busy indeed, for he signaled messages from Teddy to Neddy, and the three Egg-timers were very happy indeed.

Then one day the children borrowed the other two egg-timers and played "races" with them, and laughed even though the three Egg-timers, like all well made egg-timers, emptied their sand at exactly the same moment if they were reversed at exactly the same moment. Of course, the children returned the two they had borrowed—but—

Said Freddy one day during a quiet hour, "I heard the children's mother say how grateful she was for the harmony an egg-timer brought into the playroom and the play-yard. But she never guessed that every time the children run races with us they change us around. So we all get a third of the credit for that good work, I guess."

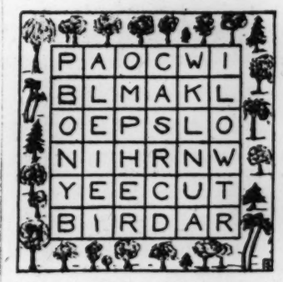
"Oh, well," said Neddy, who happened to be back in the kitchen again, "it doesn't matter much where we work, so long as we do our work well. And I found by experience before you two came here that we can't be in three places at once, and we can't do but one job at a time and do it well!"

Through the playroom door Teddy joined in: "Well, one day when I was on duty by the phone, I heard someone say that nothing had ever emphasized the value of time more than an Egg-timer. It is amazing how much one can get done in three minutes."

Just then the children came romping in. "Come on, let's all see who can sit still for three minutes and not even laugh. My turn first with the egg-timer!"

Did you ever try it?

Tree Puzzle



Start at Any Letter, Read Up or Down, Right or Left, or Diagonally, and Spell the Names of 14 Trees.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Puzzling Diagonals:
1. Hive, barn, paws, hook.
2. Hawk, hare.

Well, I guess I'm not the only pup that doesn't like this school business
And I expect we were a pretty lonesome looking bunch
Anyway there were about a dozen of us hanging around in front of the school building when school opened this morning
Finally, though, a fellow came bouncing along and wiggled his tail and said, "How about a frolic?"
And everybody pitched in and pretty soon we were having so much fun that we forgot all about being lonesome!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Sister's Keeper

Kansas City, Mo.

IT WAS toward the close of one of the hottest of the midsummer days. The molten red sun was sinking in the west, and the weary homeward bound crowds were boarding the street cars, when an elderly Negro woman lugging along a basket of freshly laundered clothes was observed to step aside and allow the others to precede her into the waiting car.

"Step lively! Step lively!" was the brusque command of the conductor and when finally at the end of the long line the washerwoman entered the car it was to find that her courtesy in waiting had cost her the comfort of a seat. Holding to a strap with her free hand she clutched at her basket with the other, swaying unsteadily with the rocking motion of the car which now bounded forward in a burst of speed to make up time.

A white woman who from her comfortable front seat had observed the circumstances of the entire incident arose and making her way to the Negro woman's side said, "Here, Auntie, you come up here in front and take my seat. Judging by your bundle you have worked harder today than I have and you need the rest more than I do." And taking the woman by the arm she guided her to the seat and helped place the basket of laundered clothing on the floor at her feet.

During that eventful ride many passengers learned a new lesson in service.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Guide: "Here you see a seventeenth century village just as Shakespeare saw it."

Too Seldom

Landlady: "Do you like your beef this rare, Miss Prim?"

Boarder: "Since you ask me, it is too rare—I would like it a little oftener."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Thoughtful Willie

Willie: "Pa, won't you buy me a drum?"

Pa: "No. I'm afraid that you would disturb me with the noise."

Willie: "No, I won't, Papa. I'll only beat it while you're asleep."—*Pathfinder.*

With the Folks

Wealthy Prospective Father-in-law: "And can you support my daughter—"

Suitor: "Yes, and in the *manor* to which she has been accustomed."

The Diet

"Are you living on shorter rations?"

"Yes, but I get so hungry that I have my ordinary meals as well."—*Sondagsnisse-Strix* (Stockholm).

Proof Enough

Mrs. Shopalot: "You say this material is the very latest in fashion?"

Clerk: "Yes, madam, and it's shrink proof."

Mrs. Shopalot: "But will it fade in the sun?"

Clerk: "No, madam—it's been in our window for two years."—*Pathfinder.*

Not on the Level

Elevator Operator: "What floor?"

Passenger: "Seven and an eighth."

Elevator Operator: "Trying to be comical?"

Passenger: "No; that's where you stopped last time."—*Judge.*

Enterprising

"So you worked your way up from the bottom?"

"Yes, I started as a bootblack and now I'm a barber."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: A vacation never lasts long enough—neither does the money you have to spend on it.

Detroit Free Press: The automobile has enlarged the territory that can be covered during the average summer vacation; but it hasn't lengthened the span of 14 times 24 hours by a single second.

Nashville Southern Lumberman: The Government is experimenting with the use of cotton to replace silk in parachutes. But what we need is something to make cotton go up.

Detroit News: The reason why skyscrapers are rarely built in the desert is that structural iron workers are accustomed to an audience.

Arkansas Gazette: Good proof of our air-mindedness is that we've quit looking up when a plane passes over.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Gastonia Trial Fiasco

ORDINARILY it takes forty veniremen to furnish twelve jurors in an American trial, but at Charlotte, N. C., where the Gastonia strikers were being tried for murder, a total of 668 men were called before the requisite dozen were selected. About 200 of the total were excused without any examination whatever, and the others were eliminated after laborious questioning, until days and weeks had passed before the trial jury was finally constituted.

And now, after a week of testimony, the collapse of one of these twelve men causes a mistrial and the whole long process must be repeated. It is a new illustration of the cumbersomeness of the American jury system, which is as much in need of reform as any part of court procedure. It is a matter that a subcommittee of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is now studying.

England has reduced the right to jury trials to a bare minimum, and there is a strong movement in a similar direction in the United States. But, while the prevalence of jury trial still persists, there must be quicker ways of selecting jurors, and also methods by which better jurors can be chosen. The present difficulty—experienced chiefly in the state courts—lies in the absurd qualifications for jury service. It is not so much the list of exempted trades and professions, though this is bad enough; it is the rejection of those men from jury service who have knowledge of the case, or those who have formed an opinion on its merits at one time. In this day of newspapers, to reject the man who has read something about the issue is to reject almost everyone of common intelligence. In the Charlotte trial it meant, with some exceptions, of course, concentration on the type of juror who, in this instance, finally wrecked the whole careful preparation by unmistakably manifesting his lack of balance.

Under a system which, when carried to extremes, would exclude all normal persons, for one reason or other, is it strange that dullards come to sit in a jury box? Here, as almost everywhere in the American criminal procedure, the judge should have greater discretion. States which have put the interrogation of veniremen and the selection of juries in the hands of trial judges rather than lawyers find they can get juries in minutes rather than days or weeks. This system is permissible under the federal court procedure.

In Canada, in England—in all the other common law countries—the absurdity of a method which required calling 668 men to get twelve "impartial" persons would be recognized; and the discovery that one of the dozen men achieved by this preposterous method was mentally unfit to serve would have moved the observers to merriment. Since the most intelligent may be eliminated by ridiculous exemptions or by a preposterous number of challenges, it is only natural that many men not fitted to the responsibility are brought into the jury box.

If North Carolina had the system of alternate jurors which is in vogue in a few states, the present fiasco would not have occurred. The alternate sits with the others, and becomes a member if one of the original twelve is incapacitated. It is obviously a valuable procedure so long as the present cumbersome methods of selection continue.

But the remedy lies deeper. It lies in the recommendations embodied in the model code of criminal procedure being prepared by the American Law Institute. These include reduction in the number of challenges and of exemptions, and the interrogation of jurors by the judges, rather than by the lawyers.

Why Do Men Wear Coats?

HOWEVER much basis there may once have been for the saying, "It takes nine tailors to make a man," the question next summer apparently is going to be, "How many tailors does it take to make a man wear several pounds of clothes more than he wants to wear?"

Men's-dress reformers have brought out the point that a man wearing an ordinary business suit, hat and shoes in summer swelters under ten or twelve pounds of wool, cotton and leather. This "white man's burden," as one cartoonist has dubbed it, could be reduced by more than half and still equal or exceed the weight of clothing worn by a well-dressed modern woman.

In England debate has recently been waxing lively between the Men's Dress Reform League and the National Federation of Merchant Tailors, the latter standing on traditional standards of dress propriety. The "reform" agitation there seems addressed principally against the waistcoat and the collar button. Many if not most Americans already have laid off the waistcoat, or vest as they call it, in summer, and adopted the soft collar. Americans, however, are far from clothing themselves comfortably in hot weather, though the proposal arising in the United States of pajamas for masculine summer garb is like upsetting the restaurant table merely to vent a repressed dislike for spinach. The open roll collar and knee-length "shorts" might have an appeal, but what actually makes a man so unpleasantly hot is not his collar nor his trouser legs; it is the thick swathing of worsted and horsehair around his shoulders: his coat.

After all, why does a man wear a coat when he no longer needs it for warmth, in fact needs its absence for "coolth"? To be fair, it is not altogether or even mainly because of tailor dictatorship. The need of pockets has something to do with it. Custom has still more. A man will do more foolish things to keep from looking foolish than any other creature in the world.

A director of an American association of clothiers declares manufacturers have been offering men's suits in lighter weaves for years but men simply do not buy them. "Whenever men want to wear comfortable clothes, we will sell them," he says, and that probably is the sentiment of most tailors. If men decide to discard the coat in summer, which would sound less frightening to most of them than Boy Scout collars and knee pants, clothiers undoubtedly will come forward with shirts more suitable for coatless wear.

Reforming Old Party Lines

NO WONDER there is the ambitious desire, noticeable more conspicuously in the present than in ordinary "off years," to reorganize or reform political lines in both the principal parties in the United States. In the Republican camp the professional politicians have lost their prestige and much of their once boasted power and influence. A new leader has been called to the colors, probably with the belief that he will pacify and reconcile discordant factions within the party. The chosen director and manager is Claudius H. Huston of Tennessee, selected, no doubt, in the hope that he will be able greatly to advance the cause of his party in the South.

It cannot be said that he has been called to the chairmanship at a time when the fortunes of the party are at a low ebb. Indeed, the very opposite is the case. No more sweeping victory has been won in recent elections than that won by the Republicans in November, 1928. But there remains the conviction that the achievement of Herbert Hoover in his campaign was possible, not because of the efforts attempted by his party managers, but in spite of ineffective and sometimes misguided and misdirected management. The lessons learned from that experience have not been lost on those who occupy strategic seats in the inner council chamber. Neither have these counselors and directors failed to observe the unhappy plight of former powerful party bosses since the advent of the Hoover régime. Patronage, that prize esteemed more highly than any other reward by the faithful, is not now parceled out under the old dispensation. Merit, political and personal honesty, a record of efficiency and genuine achievement, are found to weigh more heavily in the balance than the favor of state and district leaders.

Even more discouraging conditions are found to exist in the camp of the opposition. Ancient party lines were ignored, if not actually obliterated, in the bitter warfare of last year. These have not yet been reconstructed. Indeed, the task of the Democratic Party managers is in the very section of the country where the Republican chairman is said to be hoping to strengthen new alliances.

While the difficulties in the Republican organization, in the view of old-line politicians, are due to the existence of new influences, those on the Democratic side are attributed to the tenacity and determined intention of an ancient enemy within to retain the place of power which it usurped in the 1928 campaign. From the point of vantage of an interested observer it would appear that the plight of the Republican Party is less difficult than that in which the Democratic Party finds itself. Mr. Huston will have to deal with factors which he can, if he will, quite readily appraise and measure. He is to be in charge of a going machine which seems able to function under the management of those now in control. The successor to the Tammany-directed management in the opposition camp must devise not only the way to reform, but the means through which that reform can be worked.

What, a Verbal Traffic Jam?

PERHAPS it is a sign of the times, indicating congestion of verbal traffic, that the International Congress on Accounting announced that its convention in New York was to be held without the long speeches that have hitherto always been incorporate with convention procedure. In this respect all conventions have been alike, presenting to the lay mind the picture of an enthusiastic gathering of delegates, each wearing a pretty ribbon or bright-colored badge, and all listening together with happy, intent faces to a long speech on some topic of common interest. It might be plumbing or it might be politics; almost any human occupation might assemble a convention, and all such gatherings invariably listened to long speeches, delivered, one might almost say, under a single slogan, "the longer the better." There was, it appeared, something about being a delegate that imparted an astonishing receptivity.

At the accountants' convention, instead of being delivered by word of mouth, the long speeches, it was promised, were to be printed in advance and delivered by hand. Retiring, so far as possible, to a quiet spot, the delegate would read and digest the printed speech. At the sessions, according to the forecast, "the author will simply be presented by the chairman, after which the paper will be submitted to discussion." He was thus to be seen (perhaps read) but not heard; subsequently, as a good child deserves, he would be granted a few minutes in which to reply to queries and answer criticisms.

A chairman of known brevity might no doubt be selected. Expediency comparable to that of the three-ring circus would print each paper in three languages. Evidently the new program would "speed up" the convention unless the delegates expanded in discussion. But this result is not inconceivable. When some 2800 eager accountants, corporation officials, controllers, auditors, and accountancy instructors start in to discuss a paper which they have quietly read and digested, such discussion may go far and long. What these innovators consider a weakness in the familiar convention method—namely, that "in the course of a long address the audience frequently lost the thread of the discourse and therefore could not comment on it"—might now prove to be its salvation.

To the general public, many of whom know little about accountancy except by the advertisements of those who have apparently given up large incomes that they might be earning at this occupation in order to teach it to others, a convention of accountants is not of thrilling interest. But the experiment may well be watched with no idle curiosity by all persons who have to do with the conduct of conventions. At any rate delegates will continue to wear their insignia, and thereby brighten the corner in which they meet.

"To the Very Bottom"

EXACTLY what is the nature of this offensive propaganda against disarmament which President Hoover is determined to expose and which the Senate Naval Affairs Committee now has under investigation?

Certainly it is neither illegal nor unethical to argue for a big navy. Certainly American citizens are entitled to write to American newspapers urging upon them their views of national defense. Certainly it is neither illegal nor unethical to "observe" disarmament conferences, either in Washington or Geneva.

Obviously the activities for which William B. Shearer and others in a similar business are to appear before the Senate investigating committee do not stop here. They go much deeper. It is propaganda whose origin is in a hidden and selfish source against which the President is rightly protesting. It is the secrecy of Mr. Shearer's propaganda activities which constitutes the chief offense—a secrecy which has been essential to its temporary success, and a secrecy which Mr. Shearer himself broke only when he fell into a quarrel with his clients.

Upon the collapse of the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927, at which Mr. Shearer took an energetic and prominent part in attempting to demonstrate the need for more fighting ships while statesmen were attempting to agree upon the need of fewer, he is credited with the following statement:

> My fight is for national defense. I expect no reward except the consciousness that I am helping my country.

Mr. Shearer's pending suit against several of the largest American shipbuilding corporations claiming several hundred thousand dollars in salary for acting as their representative at the naval conference—a fact which Mr. Shearer did not disclose while he was at Geneva—would indicate that the reward of his consciousness of having "helped" his country would be much more satisfying if accompanied by the reward of the several hundred thousand dollars which he now claims from the shipbuilders.

There is justification for honest and open propaganda, but there is no justification for propaganda which cloaks itself in the guise of patriotism and conceals the source of its selfish purpose. And let it not be supposed that Mr. Shearer is working single-handedly to make the world safe for more war vessels. It is more likely that he is but one cog in the mechanism of hidden propaganda working to frustrate all efforts for the reduction of naval armaments. It is well that President Hoover has reiterated his demand that this thing be investigated "to the very bottom."

Geography Becomes a Statesman

GEOGRAPHY makes its bow as first aid to statesmanship in the plan just proposed for settling Bolivia's and Paraguay's boundary controversy in the Chaco Boreal. When armed clashes in this "no man's land" about the size of Italy threatened to start a South American conflagration last December, the Pan-American Arbitration and Conciliation Conference, then happily in session in Washington, set up a neutral commission to investigate and report on the incidents. Desiring less to fix blame for surface disturbances than to find a permanent solution for the underlying problem, this board obtained permission from both disputants to go into the entire Chaco question and recommend methods for final settlement.

Now, cutting through the maze of legal and historical entanglements stretching back 400 years to the ill-defined conquests of the early Spaniards, the commission has offered a solution based on dispassionate study of the geographic and economic facts of today which makes it possible for both countries to benefit by adjustment of their dispute. Roughly, the unofficial proposals—already partially accepted by both disputants—give Bolivia a much-desired outlet to the Atlantic via a port on the Paraguay River, allot the region south of the Verde River to Paraguay, and provide for more detailed delimitation of frontiers by arbitration. Emphasis is put entirely on the present advantages to be gained by both nations through mutual, peaceful development of the Chaco as against continued retardation of their interests by intermittent warfare and insistence on traditional claims.

The great value of the plan is that it sets forth these definite economic benefits which sooner or later must exert a strong appeal in both countries. For the time being politics may prove stronger than economics and be able to block a settlement, but not for long. And already both nations are understood to be ready to resume diplomatic relations and to undertake a frank reconciliation on the basis of "mutually forgetting the offenses and prejudices caused by each republic to the other."

Editorial Notes

A radio impulse started by Richard E. Byrd in the antarctic performed various duties at the National Radio Exposition in Los Angeles. Perhaps the vision of the theater goer dispatching an impulse to make sure the front door is locked, or of the housewife sending one to take care of the gas stove, may not be so very far from realization, after all.

While landing fields in midocean are being planned for aircraft, it is good to know that mankind's feathered fliers are not being forgotten. For resting places for them are now being arranged on lighthouses at the Maidens and St. John's Point, in Ireland, both of which are in the direct line of bird migration.

A news item states that former President Coolidge has earned $100,000 by his pen since he left office last March. Now, it is clear that, as a preliminary, all any ambitious writer has to do to be a success is first to become President of the United States.

Washington and Canberra—Some Comparisons

CANBERRA

AN ARTICLE by Willis J. Abbot, entitled "President Hoover for the Washington Beautiful," in The Christian Science Monitor of some time ago, inspires certain comparisons between the capital of the United States and Canberra, Australia's newborn capital. Both cities were established for the same purpose, to be the seat of national government for their respective countries.

In any comparison, however, Canberra must, as the two cities stand today, suffer in favor of Washington, if for no other reason than the fact that, whereas Washington has a population of 522,000, Canberra has at its present stage of development only 8000, practically all of whom were more or less forcibly transplanted to the new city because their livelihood depended upon the commonwealth public service.

That is one great fundamental difference between Washington and Canberra. Washington, as we understand it in Australia, has always been a part of the life of the great American Nation. Canberra has not played a similar part in Australia's national affairs. Even if we go back to 1901, only twenty-eight years ago, when the federation of the states was agreed upon, Canberra was then not heard of. It was not until 1908 that the site was even adopted, and not until long after the war had ended was any real progress made toward the establishment of the new city. Eventually, on May 9, 1927, Canberra actually came into being as the federal capital, when the Duke of York opened the first session of Parliament here.

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Throughout all those intervening years the headquarters of the commonwealth public service had been in Melbourne. The public servants had established their homes and brought up their families there, hoping against hope that this part of the dream of the federationists would never come true, and that the idea of a federal city would stop short of realization. Canberra, however, has now come to achieve its destiny, and its development, even at this late stage, has really only just begun. So far it has cost Australia about £12,000,000, and, though its future is assured, its growth from now on must be slower than it has been in the last two years.

The Australian public service is naturally not such a vast organization as is that of the United States, and, as there are only a few more departments awaiting transfer from Melbourne, its population from this source cannot be expected to increase greatly in the near future. Its further growth must depend upon natural processes and a steady policy of development.

Even at its present stage of existence, however, it is easy to see that some day Canberra will be a very beautiful city—a show place of Australia. It has even now become more than a visionary city. Its tree-planted avenues and circuits, its parks and gardens, and the natural beauty of its site on a high plain surrounded by an amphitheater of hills, demonstrate beyond all doubt the possibility of realizing the dreams of its founders.

But enough of the past and the future. Mr. Abbot's article suggests many points of similarity, if it may be said that there can be similarity between two cities of such vast discrepancy in size. The questions raised are matters of present-day interest, at least so far as Canberra is concerned.

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In referring to Washington, Mr. Abbot has pointed to some errors of development which can be very truly applied to Australia's national city. One of special interest is that of the wasteful and uneconomic housing of government departments in rented buildings, and the scattering of them over a wide area. Already, to a small extent, the Federal Government has begun to commit this obvious mistake in Canberra, by establishing newly transferred departments in "temporary" premises and postponing the erection of the permanent administrative blocks on the sites which have been definitely marked on the plan to which the Government is committed for the construction of the capital.

In one instance, it has even gone to the extent of having the foundations for a permanent building put down at a cost of £50,000, and then postponing indefinitely the completion of the building. There is a grave apprehension that, if this policy is followed, it will lead to these "temporary" premises becoming more or less permanent, a possible eventuality which may lead to the defeating of one of the objects of having a capital at all.

Those who take a pride in Canberra, and they are a steadily increasing number in the Australian community, want to see it the "most dignified and beautiful city" of Australia, to use Mr. Abbot's own words in reference to Washington. To quote him further, they want to see it "the Mecca for tourists, which will awaken the enthusiasm of visitors from beyond the seas." To its limited capacity Canberra has already attained this goal, and it is the duty of the Government to see that year by year it will achieve this purpose to a steadily increasing extent.

Visitors from abroad are unanimous in saying that, for the short time Canberra has been in existence as the capital, the progress made is astonishing. Men and nature seem to have collaborated to make the young city show itself off to the best advantage. Few finer civic vistas can be imagined than Commonwealth Avenue in the springtime, lined down the center and along the sides with lawns and "the flowers that bloom in the spring," with the white, dignified simplicity of Parliament House, the secretariats, and the magnificent garden-surrounded Hotel Canberra, located on suitable sites around.

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It is everywhere designed to be a garden city, and so much has now been done toward accomplishing this end that, even in its outlying suburbs, the rest can be left to nature by the growth of the specially planted ornamental trees. There are many aspects of the development of the capital, however, in which the Government must not allow the human element to err, or let up on its task. It must not be left in its present unfinished state; mistakes which have been made thus early must be corrected while it is easy to do so, and Canberra should profit by the mistakes which, it is admitted, have been made at Washington.

It is gratifying to learn that practically not a single manufacturing plant exists within the borders of Washington. This is an aspect of similarity which can be applied to Canberra, and one in which the authorities are determined to persist. Canberra will never be a city of factory chimneys, nor will it ever have even an industrial section. It will always be purely a seat of government, established with the object of separating the national Parliament and administration from local influences, and avoiding the district jealousies which must always exist in such a widely separated community as Australia. If Canberra succeeds in this, it will have performed the greater part of the obligation which has been placed upon it.

In the concluding paragraph of Mr. Abbot's article is also found a strong point of likeness. One may again quote Mr. Abbot, and apply his words exactly to Canberra when he says: "It is a town where people can, and do, sit on their own doorsteps or on their lawns; and the practice of 'calling' has not been wholly lost." As most of Canberra's population was brought up in Melbourne, a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, they have all experienced the aloofness of life in a big city, where neighbors do not know one another, and where their circle of acquaintances is strictly limited; where home life does not mean very much, and where all amusement and distraction are sought at places of public entertainment.

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In Canberra the home life is the dominant note, and young people are learning a true appreciation of fireside comfort and the pleasures of the home. Even the poorest paid of the public servants have cozy, attractive, little homes, in most cases better than those they had in the cheerless, industrial parts of Melbourne. Of course, they were all more or less discontented when they came here—even those in the higher ranks of the service—as in many cases it meant the sacrifice of homes upon which they had expended years of labor.

One of the objections which many people feel to Canberra is the leasehold system of tenure. Nobody "owns" property in Canberra except the Crown, to which all the residents are tenants. They can buy leases of up to ninety-nine years on their homes and shops if they so desire, but the only other alternative is the lifetime payment of rentals. This has had the effect of eliminating speculation from the building of the capital; but, in doing so, it has also practically eliminated private enterprise and cast the entire burden upon the Government.

It is generally believed that the capital values which have been placed upon these leased and rented properties are too high, and that, even under a speculative system, few, if any, would have reached their present "values." After all, the value of a property is only what it will bring on the open market, and in Canberra there have been no means of testing values in this way. The real test will come when the owner of a lease passes on, and his "property" has to be assessed for probate. This has not yet happened, but an interesting aspect of the leasehold system will be disclosed when it does occur.

The transition period of Canberra is now passing. The 1000 officers of other departments who, with their wives and families, have yet to be transferred will find awaiting them a very different Canberra from that which the pioneers found on their arrival. If, in a judicious spirit, they weigh the advantages against the disadvantages, they should not find Canberra wanting.

H. D. M.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARG.

WITH the approach of spring, visitors to Buenos Aires become more and more numerous. Financiers, statesmen, members of the diplomatic corps, artists, philosophers of international fame, writers and physical scientists, all seem to be attracted to Argentina, now that the sharp cold months of winter are past, the orchards of the city are bursting into flower and the mimosa trees glow bright yellow against the pale blue sky. Among the latest arrivals mention must be made of the group of students from the United States which landed in Buenos Aires on its way to Asuncion in the neighboring republic of Paraguay. The visitors arrived under the supervision of Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, and after their stay in Paraguay were to visit the University of Buenos Aires and the various educational establishments in which they are interested. The students are the prize winners in the recently held oratorical contests, and the object of their trip is to encourage the Latin-American universities to send their delegates to the United States for the oratorical competitions to be held in October.

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Messrs. Moulton and Van Bernard, both experts on fruit growing in Sacramento, Calif., are also recent arrivals in Buenos Aires, where they intend studying the fruit-growing conditions, and trying to bring about an exchange of fruit between California and Argentina. The experts will spend some time in this country, studying the question of fruit exportation, prices, etc. They were rather surprised at the high prices asked in Buenos Aires for fresh, locally grown fruit and were of opinion that the importation of fruit grown in the United States would do much to reduce the prices. As delegates from the city of Sacramento, Messrs. Moulton and Van Bernard have invited Argentine fruit growers to make arrangements for a return visit, that they may study conditions in California. Such a visit will undoubtedly prove extraordinarily interesting to Argentine fruit growers.

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In connection with fruit growing, an industry which year by year is becoming of greater importance in Argentina, it is interesting to mention a show of citrus fruit in the islands of the Paraná Delta. The Paraná Delta includes islands belonging to the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, where are grown innumerable varieties of oranges, limes, and lemons, and in the summer months peaches, plums, cooking apples and quinces. The present show, which has been organized by the Agronomical Department of the Delta, is to include, besides the citrus fruit, jams made in the orchards, orange water, and essences derived from oranges and lemons.

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The French vessel Aurigny recently carried over to France a strange and yet very typical gift from Argentina, a tiny ombú tree which will be planted somewhere outside Toulon where the warm climate will, it is hoped, permit this newcomer to develop to its full magnificence. The ombú is a strange tree that in olden days used to grow in isolated beauty in the pampas, its thick leaves and spreading branches affording grateful shade to the traveler crossing the plains. Seen from afar the ombú looks rather like a monstrous cabbage, owing to its short, thick trunk and the enormous spread of its branches. The ombú is useful to man only as a shelter, as its wood is very porous and, unlike the majority of native woods, quite unfitted for carpentering. Mme. Simon, a well-known teacher of French in Buenos Aires, is the organizer of this novel, attractive gift to Toulon.

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Once more the city fathers have come to the conclusion that the little, wheeled kitchens, which do a thriving trade in the neighborhood of the docks, are unsightly and should be abolished. Whether any active steps will be taken in the matter remains to be seen. There is no doubt, however, that not a few persons regard these kitchens, with their strings of sausages, crisp, fresh loaves, lettuce and onions prepared into salads, juicy steaks cooked over a brisk fire on a dripping gridiron, and in summer their piles of rosy-fleshed watermelons, as decidedly picturesque, while that they are extremely useful to dock-side laborers who for a few cents get a good, well-cooked meal which they can eat in the open air, is undeniable. Many, therefore, hope that even as in the past the municipal fathers will content themselves with vague letters to the Lord Mayor, Dr. Cantilo, and that the garlic-scented, iron kitchens will continue to trundle happily along the Buenos Aires water front, one of the few remaining links with a picturesque past.

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The Southern Railway of Argentina recently made a record nonstop run with the newly acquired electric Diesel engine. The run was from Constitucion in the city of Buenos Aires to Cipotelli in the Territory of Rio Negro, a distance of 1240 kilometers, at a rate of 63 kilometers an hour. The general manager of the Southern Railway and his wife made the trip which constitutes a world record. It is hoped to employ Diesel engines for the suburban lines and later substitute them for all the steam engines now employed by this railway, on their long runs to the south and west.

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The present season at the Opera House has seen the production of two Argentine operas, "El Matrero" and "Flor de Irupé," both of which have received excellent press notices. The music of "El Matrero" was composed by Felipe Boero, an Argentine composer who has already written many national airs typical of the old guitar music of the pampas gauchos. The author of the libretto is Yamandú Rodriguez, and the scene of the opera is entirely set on one of the estancias in the eastern provinces. Native dances and songs are cleverly introduced into the opera which was brilliantly produced at the Colon Theater. "Flor de Irupé," by Constantino Gaito, another Argentine composer, deals with old Guarani legends centering about the sacred lake of Iberá, one of the most mysterious and beautiful regions in the whole of the Republic. In this opera Indian life and melody are faithfully reproduced, contrasting thus with "El Matrero," where Gaucho manners and customs help build up the plot.